CIRCULATION
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Poetry.

"DID THE CHILDREN ALL PASS?"

The long term is ended, "the finals" are o'er;
I'm watching the little folks passing my door,
As fresh as the snowflakes on midwinter day,
Or apple blossoms scattered by breezes of May,
Like sparrows they chatter, like honey bees hum;
Were I blind I should know that vacation had come.
As far as I see them, adown the long street,
They call out to schoolmates wherever they meet;
From High School, from Grammar, from Primary class;
One question floats backward, "Oh, say, did you pass?"

In fancy to-night I can enter the door
Of the homes of the wealthy, of homes of the poor,
The children are hungry, but supper must wait
For one who from store, or from office, comes late,
And oh, what a rushing when voices shall call,
"There's papa! his step you can hear in the hall."
They scamper with this thing; they take away that;
They hand him his slippers; they hang up his hat.
He's brushing his hair, but he turns from the glass
To mamma and asks, "Did the children all pass?"

There's kissing and praising, and such an ado;
There's chaffing and laughing, to think they got through;
But heavy the shadow on homes where instead
A little child, sobbing, is taken to bed.
None cruelly censure, or whisper of shame,
For love fain would carry the burden of blame,
And soberly asks, "Did we do all we could
Or see that each lesson was well understood?
What pains we'd have taken with lad or with lass
To save all this sorrow of failing to pass."

To-night I am thinking of years that shall come
When under the coffin lid lips shall be dumb;
When angels shall lean from the battlements high,
Unheeding the glory that reigns in the sky.
They're watching their children and loving them yet,
For love is immortal, and cannot forget.
The days have been many, the years have been long;
Temptation has met them, and some were not strong.
And harps shall be hushed by the answer, Alas!
To the question they ask, "Did the children all pass?"
—Laura U. Case.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Around this land no man should roam
With discontented mind,
For every class a fitting home
With greatest ease can find.

The writers all should go to Penn.,
The debtors flock to O.,
And Col. should be for colored men
A paradise, I know.

The mining class would find in Ore
A chance to raise the wind,
And, as you may have guessed before,
The rich should go to Ind.

Religious folk should go to Mass.,
And bunco men to Conn.,
And lovers who would win a lass
Should find a home in Mon.

The bachelors should go to Miss.,
I'm sure you will agree,
And every maiden who reads this
Should take a train for Me.

There is a home for farmer men
In Idaho, b'gosh,
And money for the broke in Tenn.,
And room for tramps in Wash.

The sick should be at home in Ill.,
And drinking men in Kan.,
While Ark., no doubt, with joy would fill
The ancient river man.

All other persons, near and far,
Whate'er their age or sex is,
Who are not suited where they are
Will find there's room in Texas.
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Miscellany.

DAVID B. HILL JARRED ROOSEVELT

There are probably no two men in Albany so nearly alike and so much unlike as ex-Governor David B. Hill and Governor Theodore Roosevelt. Both men are fighters, although their methods differ. Both are brave and eloquent, and each received his office from a political party with which he in many respects differed. The two governors often meet and there is usually a little quiet fun between them when they come together. Both men have the gift of saying sharp things. Not long ago the New York state newspaper men gave a banquet at Stanwix hall, in Albany, and among the guests of honor were the two governors

"I'VE GIVEN UP WEARING IT."

Col. Roosevelt came first. He wore an evening suit and his famous brown sombrero, made famous by the rough riders. It was a combination costume at once original and picturesque. Among the last of the guests to arrive was Mr. Hill, who was conventionally attired, even to his silk hat.

"Ah!" exclaimed Col. Roosevelt in his peculiar staccato manner, as he grasped Mr. Hill's hand, "now we have with us a real Albany swell. Governor Hill is the only man here to-night with a silk hat."

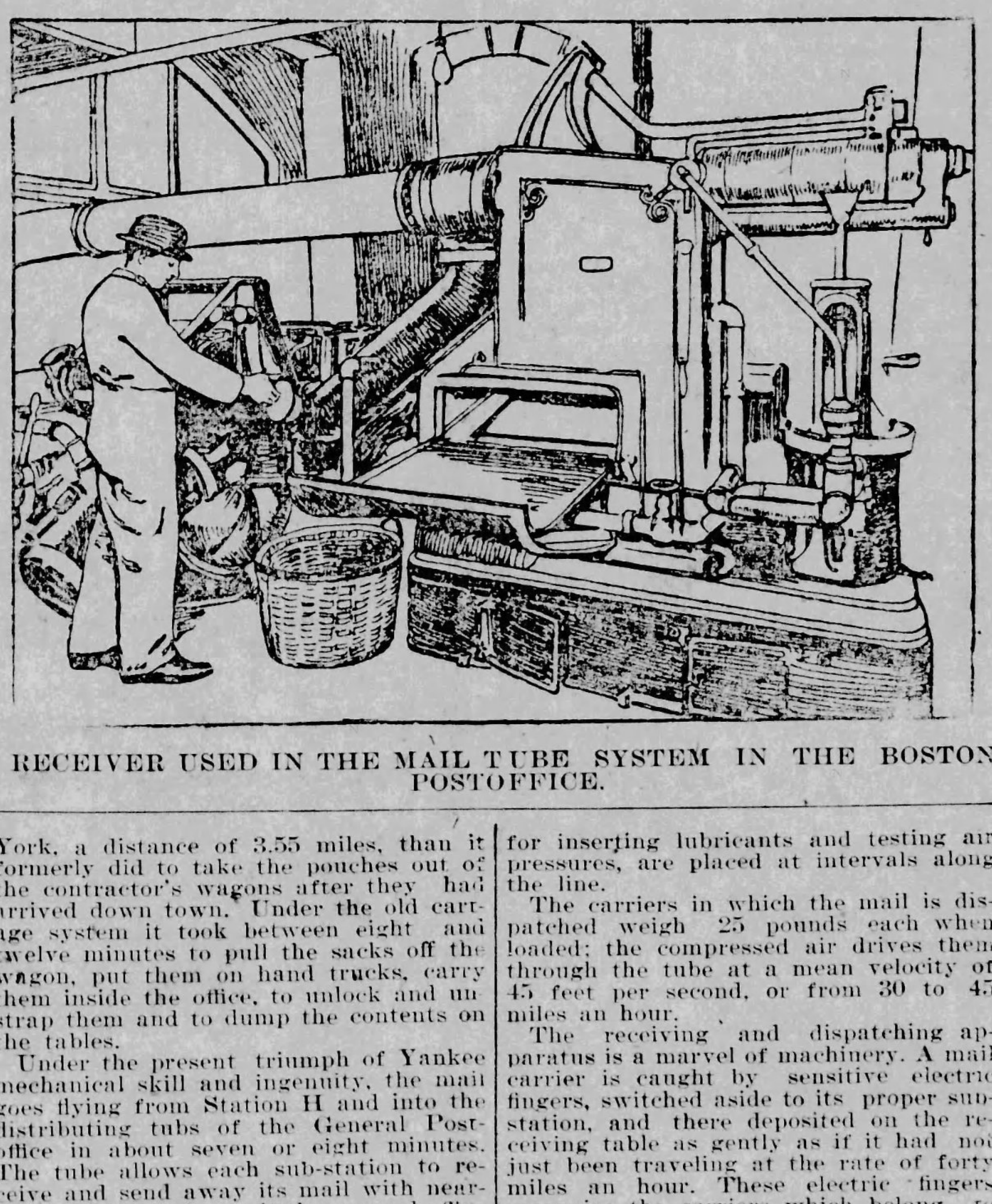
"I've got a slouch hat myself," returned Mr. Hill softly, "but I left it at home. I've given up wearing it since I went out of the advertising business."

Then dinner was announced and the remainder of the evening passed pleasantly.—Chicago Chronicle.

PNEUMATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE.

The sharp fight in Congress over the appropriation for pneumatic tube mail service in the great cities has directed popular attention to the quick service method. The time that formerly elapsed between the mailing of a letter and its delivery at its destination has been shortened many hours by the pneumatic tube. The tube system now in operation in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia is a benefit to the whole country. If mail is handled in an expeditious manner in these cities it benefits other towns and villages in a corresponding degree.

So admirable is the pneumatic system that it takes the mail less time to come from Station H, at the Grand Central station, to the General Postoffice in New York, a distance of 3.55 miles, than it formerly did to take the pouches out of the contractor's wagons after they had arrived down town. Under the old cartage system it took between eight and twelve minutes to pull the sacks off the wagon, put them on hand trucks, carry them inside the office, to unlock and unstrap them and to dump the contents on the tables.



RECEIVER USED IN THE MAIL TUBE SYSTEM IN THE BOSTON POSTOFFICE.

Under the present triumph of Yankee mechanical skill and ingenuity, the mail goes flying from Station H and into the distributing tubs of the General Postoffice in about seven or eight minutes. The tube allows each sub-station to receive and send away its mail with nearly as much celerity as if the general office and the sub-stations were under one roof. The pneumatic system is the only method of handling mail which will make feasible the plan of locating the new postoffice up town. The sub-stations in the city are so located as to furnish the best possible postal accommodations to the people doing business or residing in their respective localities. Pneumatic tubes are thus indispensable to that quick handling of the mail which the public require and demand.

The compressed air system also does away with the cost of teams, the wear on sacks, delays consequent to stormy weather, and many other unavoidable delays incident to the old plan of depending upon horses for motive power.

A pneumatic tube can be compared to a continuous gun-barrel, composed of iron pipes bored to extreme accuracy and fitted so lightly and smoothly together that the interior presents an unbroken surface. In order to avoid the sewers, gas pipes or electric conduits that may lie in its path, it is buried in the ground at depths varying from three to twenty feet. The turns and bends are of large radius, to enable the carriers, which can carry 600 letters each, to make the sweep without friction. Manholes and subterranean rooms, for reaching the apparatus employed in removing moisture from the tubes due to condensation and for inserting lubricating and testing air pressures, are placed at intervals along the line.

The carriers in which the mail is dispatched weigh 25 pounds each when loaded; the compressed air drives them through the tube at a mean velocity of 45 feet per second, or from 30 to 45 miles an hour.

The receiving and dispatching apparatus is a marvel of machinery. A mail carrier is caught by sensitive electric fingers, switched aside to its proper substation, and there deposited on the receiving table as gently as if it had not just been traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour. These electric fingers recognize the carriers which belong to their respective stations, and let the others go whizzing by. A time lock keeps the carriers a proper distance apart.

Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, is enthusiastic in praise of the tube and the wonders it has worked in three years in increasing the efficency of the postal system in New York. Fully 250,000 letters and 5,000 pounds of other mail matter pass through the tubes daily. The postmaster is emphatic in declaring that an attempt to tamper with the pneumatic system would cripple the present quick method of handling the mail.

THE BIG MEN WERE ALL AWAY

Senator Depew was on his summer vacation when a pompous little man called to see him and encountered the colored porter who guards the outer gates of the Depew sanctum.

DIS HERE ROAD JES' RUNS HITSELF

"I want to see Chauncey Depew," said the little man.

"You can't, sah. He's gone to Europe, sah."

"Well, then, I'll see his secretary."

"Sorry, sah, but Mistah Duval, he's done gone to Europe."

"Then I'll see Cornelius Vanderbilt."

"He's in Newport, sah."

"Well, is W. K. Vanderbilt in?"

"No, sah. He's done gone to Newport, too."

"That so? Then I'll see the vice president of the road."

"He's in Albany, sah."

"How about the second vice president?"

"He's down to Long Branch, sah."

"Is the superintendent in?"

"He's out inspectionin' de road, sah."

"How about General Passenger Agent Daniels?"

"He went away to Cape May this mawnin'."

"Who in thunder is running this road, anyway?" shouted the little man, getting very red in the face.

"Well, I tell you, boss," replied the ebon attendant, "dis yere road jes' runs hitself, sah, an' dere hain't nobody needed 'rund to look after things but me."—Chicago Chronicle.

A Critical Moment.

"I want to be very careful," said Mr. Blykins; "very careful, indeed. I am now at a critical moment in my career."

"What are you talking about?" asked his wife.

"My hopes for the future. I have just been mentioned as a possible candidate for a prominent office."

"Isn't that nice?"

"No, it's not at all nice. It means long, gloomy suspense. When a man is mentioned for office he's got to be careful. He may start right there and soar to fame. And then, again, he may get so busy with politics that don't pay that he forgets all about business, and the first thing you know they even neglect to put his name in the directory."—Washington Star.

A Relief.

"You take a great deal of pleasure in deciphering those ancient inscriptions," said the man with little to do.

"Yes," answered the professor; "but it's worth all the trouble it costs to be able to read something that you are perfectly sure isn't going to turn out to be an advertisement of some kind."—Washington Star.

YOUNG MAN ASTONISHED THE CLERKS IN A BANK

A young man from the wholesale house down on the river front presented a check at one of the banks the other day, and while the money was being counted out amused himself by balancing coins on the narrow edge of the paying teller's window, says the Boston Herald. Finally he performed an astonishing feat. He first balanced a silver dollar so it stood up on edge, then placed a half dollar edge to edge on top of it, and completed the pyramid with a bright new quarter. His manipulation as he deposited the coins one on the other was beautifully delicate, and the spectacle of all three standing without support made the teller's eyes protrude from their sockets.

"Why, that's perfectly amazing!" he exclaimed. "I wouldn't have believed it could be done!" The other attaches looked and marveled.

"It takes a steady nerve to do it," said the young man, carelessly, and, sweeping the coins with a dexterous grab, he dropped them into his pocket, picked up his money and stolled out. It was not a busy hour, and after he was gone all hands began balancing silver, or rather trying to. The thing was as fascinating as the old "pigs in clover" puzzle, because one could come so near without doing it. Nearly everybody succeeded in balancing the first dollar, and a few managed to poise the 50c piece for an infinitesimal, breathless instant, but it always fell down again, and that was as far as any one could get. For an hour or so there was silver all over the floor, and the bookkeeper had to make good a dollar that rolled into a crack. Next day the dexterous young man sauntered in with another check.

"We were all trying that balancing trick of yours yesterday," remarked the teller as he handed over the bills, "but none of us could do it. You're right when you say it takes steady nerves."

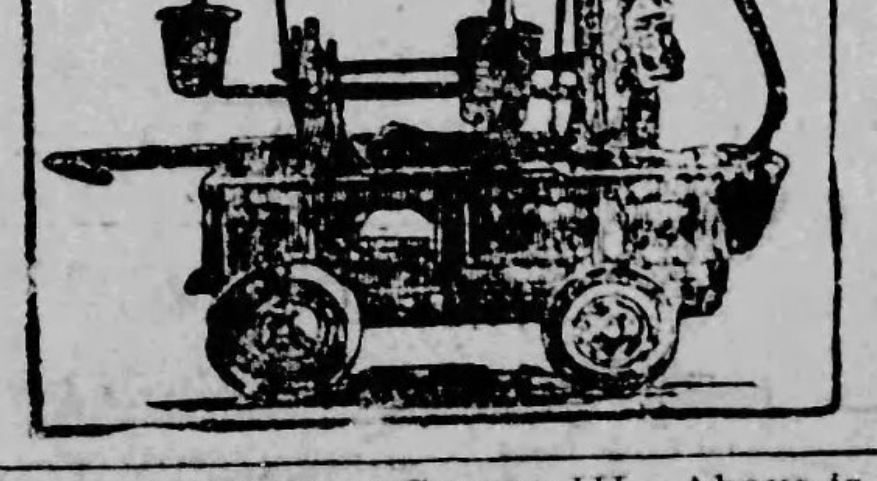
"Y-e-s," replied the young man, grinning. "And it's also facilitated by a little shoemaker's wax on the edge of the coins."

HIS AUBURN-HAIRED GIRL.

"When I was a youth I always admired red-haired girls," said Charles Robertson, an ex-lake captain. "Blondes and brunettes," he continued, "weren't in it with the auburn-haired lasses. One day, however, I changed my mind, and this is how it happened. A party of us went fishing below Bay City. Among the party was a red-headed girl who was a cousin of my host. We anchored to a boom log and were having a jolly time when along came the stern wheel steamer White Star. The wake waves upset us and down we went. I'll never forget my ideal when she came to the surface. Those lovely bangs and red hair were plastered on her face like paper on the wall, and my ideal came to naught. Indigo blue suits were then the style, and I had one on. You should have seen the color of the water when I came up. It was a case of mutual dislike. The girl ever after had no use for blue and I had no use for red."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GIVEN BY A KING.

Shelburne, N. S., possesses and preserves the oldest fire engine in America.



It was a gift from George III. Above is a picture of the machine.

PICKED UP BY A TORNADO

In the Tussle Between Them the Woman Got the Worst of It.

A strange story is that which comes from Texas, but as it is vouched for as strictly true it may be given here. The party most in interest was a Miss Millie Milton, residing not far from Denison, who was picked up bodily by a tornado, carried a distance of a a quarter of a mile and set down by the wayside in a somewhat demoralized condition, but without a bruise or scratch.

After the tornado had passed Miss Milton was picked up by some neighbors in an apparently lifeless condition. Her body was limp and flaccid, her respiration was labored, her pulse was slow. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and, although restoratives were applied, they availed nothing. Three days after her experience she began to regain her senses, only to lose them again in a delirium which it was feared would cause her death. Only did she recover consciousness sufficiently to talk coherently, and her statement as to her sensations during the storm are given below:

"We saw the cloud coming, and I stood up in the bed, while my mother and sister were on the floor alongside. I saw the storm approaching closer, when all of a sudden it struck the house with terrific force; everything was roaring like an express train, it seemed to me. There was a buzzing sound accompanying, and when the storm's fury picked me up this and the roaring increased in volume, I was carried upward, higher and higher, the buzzing and roaring grew fainter and fainter, like the receding wail of an infant—then all was blank. The next thing I knew was when I was lying on the ground in George Baker's orchard. Some persons were bending over me, but the recollection of that is very indistinct—like a dream—and I knew nothing more until I recovered my senses yesterday."

When Miss Milton was first found an examination made by Dr. I. S. Rogers failed to show a bruise or scratch on the entire body. She showed all the symptoms, he states, of a nervous shock, and it is believed by many that this condition was superinduced by the electrical currents in the air, which sent their surplus of electromotive force into and through her body. This theory seems in line with the generally accepted idea that tornadoes owe their strength and being to electrical currents, and is borne out apparently by the length of her unconsciousness and the fact of her being without a bruise or scratch seems to be still further proof.

At last accounts Miss Milton was rapidly recovering, and she will doubtless live for many years to tell of her perilous ride on a Texas tornado.—Chicago Chronicle.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A GIRL IN A WINDSTORM.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

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CHAPTER XIII.

Beckwith strolled back and rejoined the fisherman, paid the landlord for the bottle of liquor, and the three made their way to the boat again. Several Filipino soldiers were lounging about the plaza, but they did not attempt to interfere with the party. Beckwith's face was well tanned by the fervent tropical sun, and his clothing was such as the Europeans and the better class of Mestizos in Manila wear. He had rigged himself out as soon as the city came into American control, rightly judging that he would have much more freedom of movement than if his attire proclaimed him an Americano.

The day was spent in fishing—and thinking. How was he to rescue Wadleigh? Beckwith returned to Manila that evening with but the general outline of a plan, but he determined to test its feasibility.

He lost no time in getting over to the quarters of the Kansas regiment. There was one captain among that band of heroes and daredevils with whom he had gotten on the most friendly terms while at Camp Dewey. To him, under pledge of secrecy, he explained the situation fully, and asked aid for the rescue.

"Musn't use soldiers for it, Beckwith. Things are all balled up, and getting no better very fast. To send a bunch of boys out to steal your friend wouldn't do." This was the captain's reply after he had been informed of the facts.

"What course would you advise, captain?"

"See here," returned the Kansan. "Why don't you go over among the teamsters? You know a lot of them—Bill Jeffries for choice."

"Yes, I know Bill."

"Well, he's the man for such a job. I have heard of some of his exploits in the States. He has been a cowboy, and pretty much everything else that is adventurous. He's the fellow you want. He'll think himself lucky to have a chance at the fun."

Beckwith let no grass grow under his feet. He hunted up Bill Jeffries, and after a little preliminary talk told him of Wadleigh's mysterious imprisonment at Rosario, and his own discoveries through his fishing excursions.

Bill became deeply interested. "What have the niggers agin him, that they are keepin' him prisoner?" he inquired.

"That is yet to be found out. I have reason to believe he has in some way offended the Katipunan, and that they are holding him."

"The Kati—what? Never heard of them before," returned Bill.

Beckwith explained in a brief and elementary way the nature of that powerful society.

"The d—l! Well, that beats me! I didn't suppose them niggers had sense enough to git up that sort of a Ku Klux business. How did your fellow git crosswise of 'em, do you s'pose?"

"I haven't the least idea. But, Bill, it don't matter to us just now how he happened to get into trouble; what I want to do is to get him out, and I want you to help me."

"Sure, I'll help you if I can. What is it you want me to do?"

"I want you to get four or five of your friends—men who are willing to go into it, even if we have a fight, as I suspect we shall have. I will get a boat somewhere up the river, as near the edge of the city as I can. Then we will board her, go up the river in the evening to Rosario, and then get Wadleigh—without a fight if we can, but get him, no matter what happens."

Bill's eyes gleamed. "When do you calculate to go?"

"To-morrow night, if possible. I will have to see about a boat in the morning. It is too late now. Will you get the men?"

"Sure thing. Let's see—there's me and you, that's two; is four men enough, d'ye think?"

"We should have only enough men to accomplish the purpose. I don't want the matter known to any more people than we can help. Somebody might talk, and raise trouble. I might be ordered out of Manila, and I don't want that to happen. You know things are rather ticklish here, and the General will make it hot for us if there's a row—especially if he finds out who we are."

"How will he find it out?" chuckled Bill.

"Well, Rosario is an insurgent outpost, and Wadleigh is under military guard, you understand. If a prisoner is rescued, there may be a formal complaint from Aguinaldo's headquarters. That young man has a pretty large idea of his own importance, and"——

"Yes, a bad case of swelled head," interjected Bill.

"And he will likely appeal to General Merritt, of course."

Bill chuckled. "Why would he go to Merritt? How will anybody know who got the boy away from 'em?"

"Why," argued Beckwith, "if there's any trouble, the insurgents will see us all, and they will know we are Americans—if in no other way, because of our size. You will make about two average Filipinos yourself, Bill."

"Guess that's so," laughed the teamster. "We can put on other clothes, but we can't shave ourselves down to the regulation nigger size. But suppose that little rooster does complain, how can Merritt find out who we are? And have the niggers got gall enough to say, 'Here, we had an American civilian prisoner, and some of your people have stole him?' You bet they won't! The old General would come back at 'em with, 'What did you take an American prisoner for?' And they know it. If we get him away from 'em, they'll make no trouble about it, you can bet your boots on that."

Beckwith was hardly prepared to take so optimistic a view, and the point was discussed at some length.

"Well," said Bill, "I don't see as it makes much difference one way or the other. We are goin' up after the boy, and it will be funny if we don't get him. We may be lucky, and have not much trouble, and then agin we may have a rough house for awhile; but the thing is to get him off, trouble or not, I take it?"

"That is the idea exactly."

"Well, you hustle and do your part. Have your boat all ready, and everything else, and then come and see me. I'll have the boys on hand, never fear. There's plenty of 'em just spoilin' for a lark of some kind."

The next day was a busy one for Beckwith. He went to Morley, whose firm, he knew, employed boats very frequently in their trade. The young Englishman of course did not wish to be known in the matter, but he gave Beckwith such information that he secured the promise of a boat and its crew for a trip up the Pasig. The story he told was somewhat elaborate, but the end justified the means, in his judgment. The village of Rosario was not mentioned, but a town further up the river was named as the objective of the trip. He explained that he was an American newspaper commissioner, who wished simply to see the beautiful church, of which he had often heard. He had leisure, and would like to make the trip to-morrow, for which he was willing to pay a certain specified sum in "dollars Mex.," as the Mexican coin is abbreviated by business men in the Philippine capital. A bargain was soon struck. The landing was visited, and the boat pointed out. Beckwith expressed a desire to have certain supplies put aboard her this evening, and was assured that she would not be moved from her present position; also that the captain and crew would be there at a specified hour in the early evening, to receive them.

The American added that, under the circumstances, he would be glad to advance the rental of the boat to the captain at that time—the crew to be paid upon the return from the trip. And he remarked that he should bring, with the supplies, certain strong waters in which he would be happy to have captain and crew drink to the success of the expedition.

Then he went to seek Bill Jeffries, and tell him in detail what had been done.

"That's all right," chuckled Bill gleefully. "You go and fill the niggers up with bino this evening, and tell them that the foreigners over at the English club are going to bet lots of money on the cockfight at the gallina in the Tondo suburb to-night. They all know where that is, you bet! These niggers are the worst in the world when it comes to bettin' on a cockfight. They'll be sure to ask how the Englishmen are betting. Tell 'em the most of them are going to put their dough on the little jungle-cock from Pete Macarty's."

"Pete Macarty's? Where is that, for goodness' sake?"

"Oh, it's this town over here to the southeast—San Pedro Macati. All the boys have nick-named it Pete Macarty's."

If the reader, gentle or ungentle, doubts that nickname, just ask any volunteer who was at Camp Dewey in the summer of 1898!

"You see," continued Bill, "the thing is to get 'em all off to see that cockfight real early. We'll have to hike out of Manila before curfew, or we won't go at all. Sabe?"

Beckwith had reason to know the strictness of the curfew regulation. The individual, native or foreign, who was found on the streets after the specified hour had to halt the instant a street sentry called, or he was in imminent danger of becoming the target for a Krag bullet, and his explanation had to be overwhelmingly clear and convincing to save him from serious punishment the next morning.

He hurried to the Escolta, made various purchases which were sent home, then obtained a hasty dinner at a restaurant, as his regular meal would be too late. Then picking up a carromata, he went to his hotel, bundled the supplies in, and drove at once to the landing, far up the river.

The expectant boatmen were awaiting him. The provisions he had brought were stowed safely aboard the boat, and the promised liquor was forthcoming.

"I got this at the English club," said Beckwith, genially. "There were many in the rooms who were betting on a battle of cocks to take place this evening—where is the place? I have forgotten."

"At the gallina in the Tondo," answered one eagerly.

"They were wagering money, you say?" asked the captain, with keen interest. "Are they to be at the contest?"

"That I do not know. But they seem to be informed as to some of the birds."

"What birds do they favor, Senor?"

"I heard much of a wild fowl from the jungle that belongs to some one in San Pedro Macati."

"Santos! The English have heard of the fame of El Capitan!" exclaimed one of the crew. Then followed an excited colloquy, some talking in Spanish, some in Tagalog. The drift was as to how they should place their money, and a brisk dispute arose as to the merits of rival birds.

"You will be there, Senors? I am filled with regret that I can not join you and witness the sport," said Beckwith, as the native emptied the bottle, and he took his departure. He had the pleasure of seeing the whole party start in the direction of Tondo, however, before he was out of sight of the spot.

He did not, however, return to the hotel, but strolled slowly along the street down which Jeffries and his teamster friends were to come. Bill was first, and the others came singly until all five were together.

"Now's let's hustle. We've got to get outside the lines in half an hour, you know," urged Bill.

The moorings were thrown off, the men took the oars, and they were soon speeding up the river. The short tropical twilight soon ended, and they proceeded with extreme care, lest a Filipino patrol boat should be nosing down the stream.

Every man had a heavy revolver at his belt, in readiness for any contingency. If there should be any fighting, it would be at short range, and every one of the five was a dead shot with his weapon.

There was no moon, and in the soft darkness their boat was hardly visible from shore. The subdued splash of the oars was the only thing which could betray them. They went with much caution until they were away from the insurgent camps nearest the city, and then they pulled boldly on.

Beckwith had made a careful study of the river at Rosario on his fishing trips. When he judged they must be nearing it, he had the boat's course changed, coming within a dozen yards of the south bank. Finally he recognized the rude landing-place.

"Steady, boys! Here we are! Do you see that strip of sand—with two trees beyond? That's the spot. Be quiet."

In a minute the boat's bow touched the shore. Jeffries sprang out, and held the boat until all were out. Then he took it up stream a little, and moored it in the dense shadow of the trees.

Within a few days after his incarceration at Rosario, Wadleigh had entirely recovered from the effects of his injuries. He was anxious to escape, but he had been extremely careful not to rouse the suspicions of those who held him prisoner. He adhered strictly to his assumed ignorance of Spanish, in the hope of finding out the reason for his imprisonment, but without success. The different guards chattered freely with one another and with Rita. In this way he ascertained the name of the village, its location and distance from Manila, but nothing as to why he was held. The soldiers on guard evidently did not know, and no officers ever visited him. He talked considerably with Rita, and learned of the Roxas family, for whom she had a lively regard, and he gained a general idea of the military situation in Manila, and of the strained relations between the Filipinos and the Americans.

On the evening in question he was sitting in his room, smoking a cigar which Rita had purchased for him in the village shop, and cudgeling his brain for the hundredth time, for some feasible plan of escape. Rita had flatly refused to carry a letter from him to Manila, even with the promise of a large reward. If he had been able to pay cash in hand, she would not have been so obdurate.

The window was barred, but the concha frame had been pushed up to admit the air. A pebble struck a bar and glanced off.

"Now what does that mean, I wonder?" He hesitated, and determined to await developments.

Another pebble was thrown. It missed the bars and rattled noisily on the floor.

Wadleigh sprang to the window and looked out. A form detached itself from the trees, and glided forward until it stood underneath. Wadleigh waved his hand as a cautionary signal.

"Hist, Wadleigh! This is Beckwith. How can we help you?" Several other indistinct forms behind him showed the prisoner it was a relief party.

Wadleigh signaled again for caution. Then he answered back:

"Stand by for a rush. I'll try to get to the bottom of the stairs and out at the back!"

The figures glided to the rear of the building. All was silent there. They gathered at the door leading to the stairs. Bill Jeffries tried it carefully, but it was fastened. He touched his men, and whispered in the ear of each:

"When you hear trouble begin, heave on the door and smash it in!"

Meanwhile Wadleigh was calling loudly for Rita, exclaiming that he was in pain, and must have help. They heard the drowsy guard expostulate with him, then unfasten the door of his room to investigate.

Then came a crash, a thud, coupled with maledictions in Spanish.

"All together!" shouted Bill, and with a rush the door was shivered, and they piled into the hall as Wadleigh rushed down the stairs.

"Here, boys! don't shoot!" he cried.

Willing hands grasped him in the darkness, and in a moment the party were in the open air, and pushing for the landing, with the rescued man in their midst.

As they crossed the corner of the plaza, Filipinos came running out of the nipa huts. A Mauser or two crackled, but they were apparently fired into the air. The party reached the landing in safety, and were pulling out into the stream before the enemy reached the shore. There was some desultory firing, the shots going wild; and the boat was soon safe in the darkness that brooded over the river

CHAPTER XIV.

It was in the winter of 1899. The treaty of peace with Spain had been signed by the commissioners at Paris, and the long-mooted question as to what disposition should be made of the Philippines had been settled. It had taken up much of the time spent in the negotiations. On October 31, 1888, the Spanish commissioners were informed by the American commissioners that entire possession of the great eastern archipelago was demanded by the United States. This was referred to Madrid, and was met by a refusal. Spain quibbled over the meaning of the clause in the protocol referring to them. It read as follows:

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

When this was formulated by the Washington government, the word "possession" appeared in the last clause; but M. Cambon suggested that it be changed to "disposition," as a word less offensive to Spanish sensibilities, and meaning the same.

But Spain assumed that this clause did not mean that the question of Spain's title to the islands should be discussed at all. So the Madrid government suggested arbitration as to the meaning of the phrase. This was refused. No progress was made, until November 21, when the final American proposition was made. It was really an ultimatum, as a week was allowed for a definite reply.

This was the cession of the Philippines to the United States, with the proviso that for ten years Spanish ships and merchandise should enter Philippine ports on equal terms with American trade, and that the United States should pay Spain $20,000,000. This was not as payment for the islands, but for the improvements to harbors, the public buildings, the navy-yard, and the other betterments which Spain had made at the expense of her national treasury. In fact, the sum just balanced Spain's Philippine debt of 40 million dollars Mexican, equivalent to 20 millions American.

This proposition was accepted on November 28, and the treaty was finally signed on December 10. Then the scene was changed from Paris to Washington, for the treaty had to be ratified by the United States Senate.

As soon as Aguinaldo and his co-rebels understood that the United States demanded the sovereignty of the islands, a commission, headed by Agoncillo, was hurried across the Pacific to the United States, and to Washington, with the design of securing, if possible, a recognition of the so-called "republic," set up by the Tagals in Luzon.

Meantime, a strange thing had happened here. There were a small number of Americans, a couple of Republican senators among them, who developed a most bitter opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines. There was no way of preventing this but by preventing the ratification of the treaty of peace, and to this task they addressed themselves, aided by a number of Democratic and Populist senators. Hitherto affiliating with the party in power, they at once assumed the leadership of the opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace.

It was remembered by the public, however, that at the close of the Mexican war, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that Mexico should relinquish to us what was then called Upper California—the vast area now occupied by California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; that this expansion was bitterly opposed by a large section of the old Whig party, and that the leadership of this opposition then came from New England men. Why there should be a strain of hereditary opinion in that section against territorial expansion is one of the strange phenomena in American politics.

Senator Stapleton was again looked upon as an enigma. The Republican senators did not all take strong ground in favor of the ratification of the treaty. Some of them were doubtful as to the trend of public opinion, and the senator from Transylvania, with them, took refuge in dignified silence.

There are many people who look upon the Senate as too independent of the popular will. Its members are elected by the state legislatures, and for six years; and this was intended to place them above the power of ephemeral public movements and the run of temporary political fads, so that the Senate may act as a balance-wheel in the legislative branch of the government. The House, whose members are elected every two years directly by the people, it was expected, would be responsive to sudden changes in public sentiment; but it was intended that the Senate should act as a safeguard against immature or ill-advised legislation.

But though in theory a senator is largely independent of the cross-tides of public opinion, yet there is one time when he watches the drift in his own state. It is when the campaign comes for the election of the members of the legislature which is to fill that senatorial seat—to decide whether he shall be given another term, or another man be elected. Senators are only human after all; and it is not in human nature to be inconsiderate of one's own career.

The coming Presidential election—already looming across the political field of vision—would also be the date for the choice of a new legislature in Transylvania; and it would decide whether Senator Stapleton should be returned to the Senate. The question of the Philippines had come as one of the unexpected results of the Spanish war. Party conventions had not declared upon the new issue. And the result was first, that the senators, by their votes, must decide it, and leave the party conventions to justify or condemn themselves afterwards.

No wonder the senator felt perplexed. No one could tell as yet how great the anti-expansion movement might prove to be. It might develop a strength that would change the political control of the nation. And Transylvania was a state of hard political struggles. If the voters became dissatisfied, there were enough who wore the party yoke so lightly that they would shake it off and swing the state into the column of the opposition. Twice had this happened in the fifteen years Senator Stapleton had been in political life.

Congressman Benscoter had brought his hard common sense to the consideration of the Philippine question, and soon decided that the islands ought to be kept. And finding, to his surprise, that Stapleton was ranked among the non-committal Senators, called upon him to talk the matter over. He plunged directly into it the moment they were alone.

"Stapleton, are you going to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty?"

The Senator smiled warily, and fenced.

"Were you in my place, would you vote for or against it?"

"That's a hypothetical question. If I were in the Senate, I should vote [illegible] undoubtedly. If I were in your place, I don't know what I would do—for I don't know what political or personal reasons may influence you."

The Senator laughed, but in a slightly embarrassed manner. "Well, Benscoter, before we go further, tell me why you would vote yea."

"First, because no treaty of peace has ever been rejected by the Senate in our history, and the people have always endorsed the ratification; second——"

"But this is not only a treaty of peace but a treaty of cession as well."

"So was the treaty which ended the Mexican war."

"True. Yet the territory was contiguous to our own, and was necessary to round out our boundary—to extend it to the sea. It is different in this case. An ocean lies between us and the Philippines."

"That would have been a strong argument a century ago. Now it isn't."

"Why not?" demanded Stapleton.

"Because steam has made the ocean the highway of nations. Manila is nearer San Francisco to-day than the capital of Transylvania was to Washington a hundred years ago. Besides," Benscoter went on, "you voted for the annexation of Hawaii. It is nearly half-way to the Philippines. If your argument that we shouldn't annex territory separated from our mainland by sea is sound, you violated it by your vote then."

Senator Stapleton drummed reflectively on the table at his side, for a moment. "But there was no particular opposition to the annexation of Hawaii," he finally answered.

"See here, Senator," said Benscoter, warmly, "let's talk straight business. You are not on the stump nor on the floor of the Senate. Now tell me why you are reluctant to come out frankly in favor of the treaty? You know your reserve is playing into the hands of the opposition. Come now, tell me the real reason of it. It is political, of course. I know when your present term ends."

"Well, that enters it, of course," admitted the Senator. "To be frank, Benscoter, if the situation over there were as it is in Porto Rico, I would not hesitate. But suppose we ratify the peace treaty. Spain transfers the Philippines to us. The insurgents have a large army close around Manila. They demand independence, you know."

"Yes; but you know full well they are not fitted for self-government. They would have civil war the first thing—repeat the experience of some of the South American republics—only more so."

"True, undoubtedly," went on the Senator, confusedly. "But when they find we are not going to abandon the archipelago to them, they will at once go to fighting. And then we would have another war on our hands."

"Well, are we to play cowards because a lot of Malays may possibly fight us?"

"Are we," returned the Senator, "ready to begin another war? Will the people endorse an act that must bring on another conflict—and that eight thousand miles from our shores?"

"Stapleton," replied the Congressman, "for a man of your political experience, you don't seem to understand the temper of the American people. The President does! and that's the difference between you."

"Please explain. I do not understand fully."

"What I mean is this. The President judges the mass of the people by himself. He came up among them. He feels sure that they accept the acquisition of the Philippines as an unlooked-for result of the war. And he knows that the vast majority of them believe in expansion. Third, he feels sure that, if the Filipinos really will fight, the people will support the government in putting down rebellion against its rightful authority. Why can't you trust the plain common sense of the American people in the same way?"

The senator betrayed that this speech nettled him slightly. "It may be that I do not rightly interpret the popular feeling," he answered, "but I regret that I am not so certain as you seem to be that a majority of them are in favor of expansion. All the arguments for it are simply based on money-making. It is simply the extension of trade that is urged."

"Well, what of it?" demanded Benscoter.

"What of it? Why, do you think the American people are swayed by sordid motives?"

"That is the wrong term to use, senator. It is not a sordid motive. What is it that is at the bottom of our national push and activity, if it is not the desire of gain? What is at the bottom of our Yankee inventiveness but the wish to make things cheaper than they otherwise would be, through the cheapened production? Is there anything but a commercial motive at the bottom of that?"

"But, Benscoter——"

"Beg pardon, Senator—a moment more. The Democratic leaders are decrying the retention of the Philippines for mere trade extension. Yet they were using trade extension as an agent for free trade for years, and finally won on it. Their theory was wrong, however. They brought on the panic of 1893 and the hard times that followed.

"What did the people do? They voted in 1894, 1895 and 1896 against the Democrats—why? So that protection might be restored. They wanted work; they wanted better wages; they wanted trade extension. They got it, and they are satisfied. Never fear, Senator. The people will be with the administration at every step. They want the Philippines. And the party, or the man, that opposes this desire, will go down in defeat."

The congressman brought his clenched fist down with a resounding thump on the table between the two.

"But, Benscoter, we can't go boldly out and advocate trade extension as a reason for their retention."

"Why not? Trade extension means more work in mine and mill and foundry and forest and on the farms; and that means steady work, good wages, and good prices; it means money-making. The people voted fof a protective tariff for precisely these reasons."

The senator shook his head doubtingly.

"Besides," went on Benscoter, "there is something besides mere commercialism involved. The people there need education; they need to be brought in contact with the progress of the west; they need training in self-government, for they have no knowledge of even its rudiments to-day. Trade follows the flag, we all admit; and civilization follows it, too. Compare the California of 1848 with that of 1898, if you wish an example."

"Well, Benscoter, you argue excellently," said Senator Stapleton, "and with conviction. I am not as sure as you are on some of these points; but it does not follow that I am going to make a crusade against the President or my party. I am simply trying to find out how the people stand. We are their servants, you know, and——"

"Stop right there!" interrupted the congressman, laughing. "You've said enough. You have your ear to the ground listening to the rumble from Transylvania. Better read yesterday's Scimitar. If any paper reflects Republican opinion correctly in the old state, it does."

"Well, come and speak to Mrs. Stapleton," returned the senator, rising. "I know she will be glad to see you."

(To be Continued.)

THIS PRETTY GIRL HELPS CLEAN STREETS

Possibly it would jar you, if you were in the street cleaning department, says the New York Journal, to have your name called and your time taken every day by the pretty young woman of the accompanying picture.

The lucky "white wings" of Chicago have this experience. This young woman's name is Anna Murphy. She has pink cheeks, blond hair and a stunning spring hat. She says of herself and her job:

MISS ANNA MURPHY.

"I've been doing other work which is little different from that I am just taking up, and I really can't see why it should be thought so out of the way. I don't expect to have to go out so very much, and my position is, after all, mainly clerical. Of course, I know the timekeepers as a rule go out taking the time of the laborers working in the street, and perhaps I shall have some of that work to do; then there is the material to be checked off and the time sheets to be made up. Some day I hope to be inspector or perhaps superintendent of the ward; at any rate, the examination I passed will allow of my being promoted."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Stranger (to shabby individual)—Are you the janitor of this building?

Shabby Individual—No, sir. The gentleman with the big diamond pin and silk hat who just went up in the elevator is the janitor.

Stranger—Then you are one of his assistants, I suppose.

Shabby Individual—Yes, I suppose so. I'm the owner of the building.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Kingley—Do you know, Mrs. Whittier asked me to call on her, and her children have the measles.

Mrs. Bings—Yes. She probably knew that you would find it out.—Detroit Free Press.

"Blifkin's wife is such a worrying woman. What's she got to worry about?"

Blifkins is such a good husband that she's afraid it won't last."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Skinner got a bill the other day for his wife's automobile drives, and he's been laid up ever since."

"What's the matter?"

"The doctor says he is suffering from an overcharge of electricity."—Life.

The English language may be plain,
It's also ludicrous.
For instance: We say we're in pain
When it is inside us.
—Philadelphia Record.

"How is this Jared? Your pocketbook is perfectly flat!"

"Y-yes, M-Maria, thass right. You shee I was sho unforchnit as to d-drop it in front of a sh-shtreet roller!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Just taste that," said the bon-vivant, pouring out a mere thimbleful of his priceless wine; "that's forty years old."

"It is possible!" exclaimed his thirsty friend.

"Yes, indeed. Don't you believe it?"

"Oh, yes; but—er—it's very little for its age."—Philadelphia Press.

"Why do you call him a good Populist statesman?"

"Because his congressional record shows that he has introduced more resolutions of inquiry than any two other men."—Chicago Post.

"Yes," said the disagreeable man, "you used to make lots of fun of Peffer's whiskers and Simpson's socklessness, but—"

"But what?"

"But can you tell me the names of their successors in congress?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

National Banks.

"What income does a national bank bring the government? The Democrats say that a national bank brings no income to the government at all."—J. C. C., Dunns, V. Va.

Why should a national bank be specially taxed by the national government? Its capital stock—the money it owns—is taxed under state laws, the same as the property of a farmer, or a manufacturer, or anybody else. The general government imposes no taxes on a rolling-mill, or a coal mine, or a bicycle factory, or a plow factory, or a farmer, or any other kind of property except liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine—that is, the internal revenue taxes. The rest of its revenue comes from customs duties. Have your friends get over the silly idea that a bank ought to be taxed to death. There is no more reason for specially taxing money employed in banking than there is for taxing money invested in a farm or factory or store or grocery. The banks pay their share of state taxes, and there is no reason the national government should impose an additional tax, is there?

Treasury Notes.

"I notice in the per capita statement that the treasury notes of 1890 showed a decrease for the month of April of $2,800,000, and currency certificates of 1872 a decrease of $7,000,000. Please explain those matters, especially in regard to those treasury notes."—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

The Treasury notes of 1890 were issued under the Sherman act of July 14, 1890. By that act the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion at the market price and pay for the same in these treasury notes, which were authorized by the same act. As that bullion is coined into silver dollars, an equivalent amount of Sherman notes are withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. The silver dollars, or silver certificates representing them, take their place, thus not reducing the circulation.

Currency certificates were authorized by the act of 1872 as a convenience in large financial operations. Any holder of currency may deposit it with any sub-Treasury, and receive Treasury certificates, in denominations of $5,000, $10,000, etc.

A Foolish Idea.

"A friend of mine here asserts that legislation in congress has nearly all been for the benefit of the monopolies and trusts, and very little in favor of the poor men, farmers, etc. Will you please give in the columns of the good old Blade a list of laws that have been given us by congress that have been a direct benefit to the poor people?"—J. E. C., La Junta, Colo.

This foolish argument is best met by asking him to specify the law or laws which are "for the benefit of monopolies and trusts," which have been enacted by Congress. He can not truthfully point to one. Corporations are not chartered by the United States, but under state laws; and in the states which have incorporation laws most favorable to the trusts, these laws were enacted by Democratic legislatures, so far as we can learn.

The laws of Congress which have done the most for the farmers and the laboring class are the homestead laws and the protective tariff laws. The former gave homes to the industrious; the latter have rendered it possible for the United States to become a great manufacturing nation, the mines and mills and factories giving employment to hundreds of thousands who otherwise would be without it—and the American wage-scale averages higher than that of any other country in the world.

The First Monitor.

"The question has arisen here whether the monitor of the civil war fame is now in existence. Will you tell us?—C. N., Turner, Ore.

No, she lies at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean. She went down in a storm off Cape Hatteras, in the last year of the war, if we remember aright, as to the year.

Tin Plate Industry.

"Will The Blade please give a statement of the tin industry in this country. I think it was about 1870 that the Democrats claimed that tin could not be made in this country and opposed the duty on foreign tin."—S. P., Corbin, Mont.

The tin plate industry is the most recent example of what a protective tariff has done for the country, the workingman and the manufacturer. Nine years ago there was not a tin plate mill in the United States and not a man employed at that trade. To-day 54,000 men are employed in the tin plate industries.

An examination shows that the difference between the present price of American tin plate and the price of Welsh tin plate, duty paid and laid down in this country, is much less than the 1½ cents per pound duty paid. Recent quotations for tin plate in Wales for export are 16 shillings per box of 108 pounds, or $3.89 in American money. This price is subject to discounts for cash of 3 and 1 per cent, and a brokerage of 2 per cent is usually paid to the foreign broker for buying the plates and inspecting them, so that the net price would be practically 2 per cent less than $3.89, or $3.81. To this must be added 15 cents for ocean freight and insurance, making the price in bond in New York $3.96. The duty on 108 pounds of tin plate, at 1½ cents, is $1.62, making the prices on dock in New York, duty paid, $5.58. While foreign tin plate at the dock in New York is at this figure American tin plate at the mill costs but $4.52½ per box, or $1.05½ less. This makes the price of American tin plate but 56½ cents more than the price of foreign plates at New York before the duty is paid, and establishes the claims that the real protective duty on tin plate is about one-half cent a pound. It must also be remembered that Welsh tin plate is selling at a much lower price than it would if the American markets were thrown open to the manufacturers of that country.

American tin plate had advanced 77 cents a box the past year, but not as the Democrats would claim, because of the protective tariff, but due solely to the advance in raw material and an increased demand. The Welsh manufacturers, too, have experienced the same causes, as it is shown by the fact that the same grade of plate there has advanced during the same period $1.45 a box.

The American tin plate workmen since the passage of the Dingley bill have received advances in wages amounting to 25 per cent. Contrast this condition with that of the Welsh tin plate worker, who only recently was forced to accept a reduction in wages of ten per cent.

Pronunciation.

"Please let me know the pronunciation of 'Daphne,' and what person the name represents—whether a mythical or real person. Also the pronunciation of 'Mare,' the island on which the government has a fortress or navy yard. These will seem simple questions to you, but an answer will oblige a subscriber of 30 years' standing."—J. M., Paversville, Mo.

Daphne is pronounced daf-ne, accent on first syllable, the e in the second syllable having the long sound as in me, he, etc. In Greek mythology, Daphne was the daughter of the river-god Peneus. Apollo fell in love with her and pursued her; while she was fleeing from him, she was changed into a laurel bush.

The name of Mare island, San Francisco bay, where the United States government has a navy-yard, is in one syllable, just like mare, the female of the horse.

Free Homes Bill.

"Please explain the free homes bill, recently passed by Congress. There is plenty of vacant land here, and we are greatly interested in the meaning of this law."—C. M., Oconee, Ark.

The "free homes" bill provides that the government shall issue patents to actual bona fide settlers on agricultural lands of Indian reservations opened to settlement. These lands were taken up by settlers, who contracted to pay for them $1.25 to 3.75 per acre.

By the terms of the bill, the government assumes the payment of the purchase price to the Indians, and changes the existing law relative to agricultural colleges so as to insure the payment of the endowments which heretofore have come out of the sale of public lands in case of deficiency. These payments involve $1,200,000 annually.

Of the 29,000,000 acres in Indian reservations opened to settlement, for which the government is to pay or has paid $35,000,000; about 8,000,000 acres have been taken and about 2,000,000 acres are supposed to be still available for agricultural purposes.

A remarkable thing in connection with the passage of the bill in the House was a speech in its favor by Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-speaker of the House, who forty-eight years ago fathered and passed the original Homestead bill. He was then the youngest and is now the oldest member of the House.

The Vice President.

"Is the Vice President of the United States sworn into office first? If so, why?"—S. F., Mehan, Okla.

There is no provision of law upon the subject. The Senate is a continuous body; that is, the terms of all the members do not expire at noon on March 4, as do those of Representatives. Only one-third of the number of Senators have their terms expire every two years. This occurs on the Presidential inauguration day. The Vice President is President of the Senate, and is sworn into that office at noon on March 4. Then the new Senators are sworn in. It is probably convenience which leads to doing this just before the Senate proceeds to the portico of the capitol to take part in the administration of the oath of office to the President-elect.

Lincoln's Almanac.

"Was the almanac which Abraham Lincoln used in the Armstrong murder trial a true almanac or one he had made for himself on purpose for that case?"—W. G. W., Alma, Ill.

The almanac was correct, of course. Lincoln had the acuteness to investigate to see whether there was a moon or not on the night in question, as was sworn to by one of the witnesses, and won his case by showing the witness to be a liar.

Wood Borers.

"Please tell me a simple remedy for getting rid of wood borers. We have a yellow Georgia pine floor in our store and are troubled with a worm that bores into the flooring, leaving a small pile of sawdust which marks the path of the pest. I was told to use salt, but they seem to thrive on that."—E. C. P., Coal Creek, Tenn.

We submit the question to our readers for an answer. This far north we are not troubled with the borers, and hence can suggest no cure. Who can send a remedy which has been tried and found efficient?

Honey Dew.

"Please give as much information as space will allow on what makes honey dew and where it comes from."—D. C. R., Duo, Tenn.

Honey dew is a sweetish liquid found upon the leaves of trees, and when abundant sprinkled on the ground under them. Its origin is not absolutely clear. In some cases it is the work of insects: for it is well known that the aphis, or plant-louse, secretes a saccharine liquid, and ants capture them and keep them to obtain the sweet. It is equally well established that honey dew is sometimes exuded by the leaves of trees, without any insect being concerned in the operation. What causes the tree or plant to throw off this liquid, always upon the upper surface of the leaves, is not understood. Dry weather is most favorable for its production, and honey dew is most frequently produced by linden trees. Beekeepers regard this as of some importance in the production of honey, and insects are fond of it.

Redeeming Bank Notes.

"If a man have national bank notes on several different banks and desires to get them redeemed in gold according to the late law passed by Congress, will he have to present them to the banks that issued them or to some place designated by the government?"—R. F. D. R., Mannington, W. Va.

You seem to have the opinion that national bank notes are redeemable in gold. This is an error. They are not, and never were. They are redeemable at the bank of issue, and by the Treasurer of the United States, in "lawful money of the United States." This may be Treasury notes, or gold, or silver dollars, as the payee may decide. As a matter of accommodation, any national bank will exchange notes or greenbacks for gold, if requested.

Party Platforms.

N. F. F., Wendover, Tenn.: "Wait until the two national conventions meet. The Republican convention will meet at Philadelphia on June 19, and the Democratic at Kansas City on July 4. The Blade will publish the platforms adopted by both conventions, and you can, by comparing them, see that the Populists are foolish.

An Old Shell.

"We have in our possession a brass shell that was found on the bank of the Connecticut river at Brattleboro, Vermont. Can you tell me in what was they were used, and where they were made? Part of the powder is in it, and is very hard. There is a letter A carved on the shell."—Subscriber, Fredonia, N. Y.

We are unable to answer this interesting query. Can any subscriber throw any light upon it?

The Two Churchills.

"Who is Winston Churchill, the author of Richard Carvel? I maintain in my argument with a friend that he is an American, and not Winston Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill. Which of us is right?"—F. M., Hooper, Neb.

You are right. There are two Winston Churchills. One is an American author, the other an English officer, and they are not related.

Vote on the War.

"Please inform us how Congress voted for the war in Cuba. Please give how all the parties voted."—T. E. C., Woodlawn, Va.

On April 25, 1898, the President sent a message to Congress, reciting the insulting way in which Spain rejected our ultimatum. It was referred to a committee, which in a few minutes returned and reported a bill declaring that war had existed by the act of Spain since April 21. It was put on its passage, and every Representative present voted for it. It passed the Senate unanimously also.

Miscellaneous.

H. M., Barboursville, W. Va.: We do not know of any such school.

R. I. G., Hendersonville, N. C.: Sorry, but we can not find the poem.

L. R. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.: The American exhibits at the Paris Exposition are very numerous, but we have as yet seen no list of them.

M. P., Tunas, Mo.: The symptoms might come from several different causes, and the treatment would depend upon the cause. Better consult a good physician.

M. P., Defiance, Iowa: No, the new law does not increase widow's pensions. It simply extends the privilege of a pension from widows whose means of support, other than a pension, are not greater than $96 a year, to those whose means are not over $250 a year.

Mary's Quick Wit.

Despite manifold contradictions it is common to hear people say that women possess no subtle wit.

"Mary," remarked Angeline, "I am sorry to see you using hair dye. Do you not know that hair dye affects the eyes?"

"Why, Angeline, dear, that's just what I am using it for."

Even if woman has no subtle wit she has a great deal of intuition, and that is of itself a great benefit.—Omaha World-Herald.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Scrofula—"Running scrofula sores made me shunned by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did so and in few months the sores completely healed." MRS J. M. HATCH, Etna, N. H.

Inflammatory Rheumatism—"Two attacks of the grip left me with inflammatory rheumatism. Am 89 years old, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and I can climb stairs and walk anywhere." J. LOVELAND, 373 Fargo Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

HE DOESN'T LIKE A FAKE

Chinese Minister Indignant at Deceptive Newspaper Article.

The proposed recall of Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, is regarded with regret by thousands at the capital city where he is looked upon as one of the most lovable and interesting of the foreign representatives. He is an oriental to his finger tips, although he pares his nails, the only concession he makes to the conventionalities of western civilization.

At times his search for knowledge takes a curious and quite unexpected turn and one occasion was just about the time that the agricultural department had published a mass of statistical data as to the relative proportions of men and women in the populations of states and territories. The laws governing marriage, but not divorce, always interest Mr. Wu, ofcourse, it goes without saying that he is a polygamist, although he lives with but one wife in this country. He asked many puzzling questions and in reply the best information at hand was given. He wound up by the queer statement that polygamy was gaining great advantages in the United States. I assured him that the contrary was the trend of the time.

"IT IS NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN A LIE."

"No," he said. "I have made clippings of the matters; I have sent them to my government. Polygamy is gaining ground. Your women themselves want laws enacted to that effect."

Noticing a look of bewilderment, the minister said: "Wait, I will show you." Going to his cabinet, he returned with a well written "fake" article, based upon the figures published by the agricultural department, in which the women were humorously represented organizing clubs, figuring out the chances of monogamous marriage and almost unanimously deciding that as there were more women than men, polygamy must be adopted. The Chinese minister had taken it seriously. With patient labor the nature of a fake, the subtlety of a joke and the proneness of the American reporter to gibe were explained. The minister could not see it. "That is not a joke. It is a lie. It deceives me, if I am to believe you; it is nothing more nor less than a lie."

Wu Ting-Fang has a little son who also takes things literally. He is a pupil in the public schools. This youngster is his father's pride, and deservedly so. The other day he was somewhat wroth with a comrade, because he contemptuously termed something "a Chinese puzzle." Explanations followed. The Christian youth was studying his bible lesson on the text. "In my father's house there are many mansions." This was referred to the Celestial child, who, after thinking gravely solved the difficulty. "Maybe," he said, "it means an apartment house!" The youngsters live in the shadow of one of these skyscrapers.

DOG MAIL CARRIER OUT IN KANSAS

Out in Kansas, where so many things are different, there is a big St. Bernard mail carrier. He lives in one of the little "cross roads" towns, where the only store, which is also the postoffice, is thirty rods from the railroad track. The train always goes whizzing by at a good rate of speed, whistling as it approaches. Nep hears the whistle and hurries to the crossing and waits for the coming of the mail. The mail clerk kicks the leather bag out of the car door and it falls somewhere in the vicinity of the road.

NEP, THE DOG MAIL CARRIER OF KANSAS.

Nep at once goes to the sack and carefully taking it by the middle, so that neither end will drag on the ground, walks sedately to the store, where he deposits his burden in a safe place.

He does this every day, in spite of the weather, and the whole country knows and is proud of the dog mail carrier.

Nep is 4 years old, is 2 feet 7 inches in height and weighs 250 pounds. He has no difficulty in carrying the sack, though the mail is often very heavy with the weekly papers from the county seat, for his teeth are strong and he has carried over 100 pounds as a test of his strength.

Quite Forgot Himself

"Are you the master of this house?" asked the census taker.

"No, indeed," replied the forlorn-looking man; but the next moment he recovered himself. "Yes, yes! I am," he said; I forgot myself for the moment. You see, my wife died only last week."—Philadelphia Record.

Brutal Practicability.

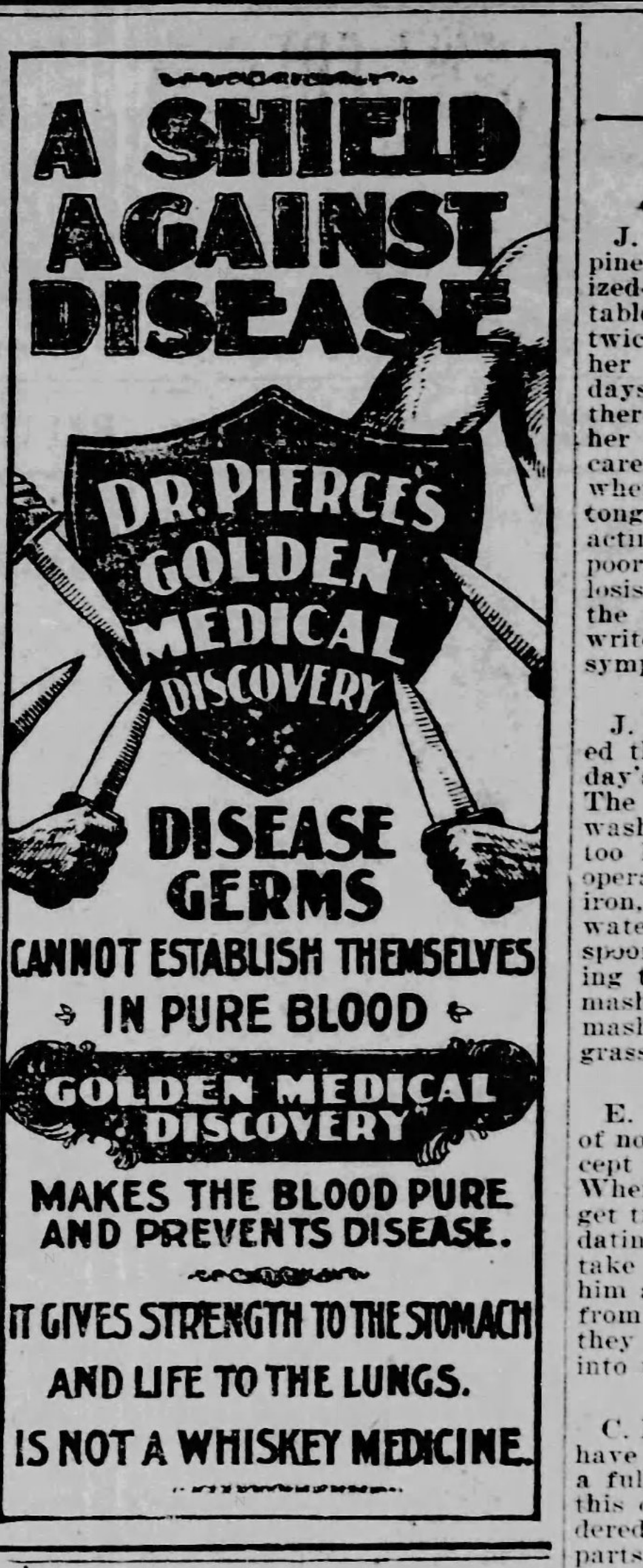
"Women have no real love for nature."

"How do you know?"

"Look at the way they drag up the subject of fly screens every time a man mentions that he thinks of going fishing."—Indianapolis Journal.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER ONLY

I suffered many years from the consequences of youthful indiscretions and violations of the laws of nature. I spent hundreds of dollars with various physicians without getting relieved. Finally, during a trip to the old country I consulted a well-known physician in London, and he gave me a medicine which cured me entirely. I let my friends learn of my good luck, and such of them who suffered tried these medicines and became cured. Then I was absolutely convinced that any sufferer could regain his health by the use of this wonderful remedy. The old doctor gave me the prescription, and well knowing that many people would be benefited by its use, I have concluded to offer the same to any of my countrymen who is in need of treatment. I have nothing to sell and do not want any money. I publish this notice only because I believe this information is valuable to sufferers. If in need of this, write today, enclosing postage for answer, and I will send this prescription sealed, in plain envelope. Charles Johnson, No. 3 Hohman St., Hammond, Ind.



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FUNNYINSTANCE OF OFFICIAL RED TAPE

Once I served under a minister who was the incarnation of officialdom, writes Labouchere in London Truth. He looked with humble and reverential awe upon all the tomfooleries of red tapeism as though they were of equal value of the ten commandments. At that time all dispatches from a minister to a foreign secretary had to finish as follows, if he were a peer:

"IT OUGHT TO BE IN TWO LINES."

"I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, my lord, your lordship's most humble, obedient servant."

One day I took him a batch of dispatches, among which he discovered one in which I had written "most humble, obedient servant" in one line instead of two. He started back with horror depicted on his countenance. "Good heavens!" he said, "do you wish to ruin me? Look, look!" and he pointed to the words. "What's the matter with them?" I said. "Don't you know," he replied, "that it ought to be in two lines?" "Why should it be?" I asked. "There are no doubt good reasons," he answered; "if you treat with disrespect rules that have been laid down for our guidance I am afraid that you will never advance in your profession."

It was not long before I had revenge on the worthy red tapist. Dispatches were not allowed to be sent home unless sealed with red sealing wax. The chancery ran out of this article and I asked for more. "What I gave you," he said, "a little time ago ought not to have been used so carelessly that none remains. I shall not give you any more before a month hence." He was in the habit of writing home long, twaddling dispatches by the bushel, and at the end of the month there were some twenty or thirty of them, which, instead of sending home, I had carefully deposited in a drawer. Then I mentioned this to him, adding that there was a rule which forbade them being sent except in sealed envelopes—a rule after his valuable observations on obedience to orders. The cruel thing to him was that no one at the foreign office had complained of his silence or had seemed desirous that it should be broken. If he realized that he had in me a model attache he did not express his opinion of me aloud.

"Take Heed Will Surely Speed."

Be sure to heed the first symptoms of indigestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is your safeguard. It quickly sets the stomach right, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and keeps up the health tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

OH! THESE WOMEN.

A rather youngish woman, with a fat and placid child, entered a west-bound car in H street Tuesday afternoon. She settled herself with that air of peace of mind and well being that comes from wearing an up-to-date spring hat and a well-made new gown. For a block or two she rode placidly, gazing smilingly out of the opposite window. Then suddenly she gave a scream.

"O, Margaret!" she shouted, grasping the fat child, who instantly began to wail.

Everybody in the car jumped. The conductor dashed in to see what the matter was.

"O, Margaret!" screamed the youngish woman again. Margaret looked up with the expression of a child who is prepared for the worst. She didn't know what sin she had committed, but she felt punishment in the air. The mother set her down in the seat with a jolt.

"There!" she said. "I've gone and put the stamp inside the letter and sealed it. He'll never get it."

Then everybody breathed easy again, but Margaret sobbed for a mile.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Too Brainy to Live.

The professor was hurrying with a friend to catch a train, when he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "There! I've come away and left my watch."

"Let's go back and get it," suggested the friend.

"No, I don't believe we shall have time," said the professor, and he drew the lost watch out of his pocket, looked carefully at the dial, counted the minutes and added: "No, there won't be time enough."

Then he pressed on toward the station, saying "Oh, well, I suppose I can get along all right for one day without a watch."—Collier's Weekly.

Move or Buy Clothes.

"Madge, we can't afford new clothes this spring."

"Well, then, Albert, we must move. I don't mind wearing my old duds in a new neighborhood, but I won't stay here and wear them.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Cow Has Cough.

J. D., Kansas: For the cough, take of pine tar, 4 ozs.; molasses, 4 ozs.; pulverized saltpetre, 1 oz. Mix well, and put a tablespoonful on the back of her tongue twice a day with a small paddle. Feed her freely with bran mashes for a few days. Examine her mouth to learn if there is any foreign substance between her teeth. Also examine her tongue carefully, to see if it is swollen, or whether it is free from sores. As her tongue hangs out at times, she may have actinomycosis of the tongue. If she is poor, she may be suffering from tuberculosis. If the above medicine will help the cough, and she does not improve, write again, being sure to give all the symptoms.

Not Able to Do Much Work.

J. C. Florida: You should have repeated the dose of raw linseed oil after a day's time. Your mare needs a physic. The worm medicines should have been washed out of her with a physic. It is not too late to do this now. After the oil operates, give the mare this: Tincture of iron, 1 oz.; tincture of gentian, 1 oz.; water 10 ozs. Mix and give two tablespoonfuls three times a day. While taking this, it will be well to give a bran mash once every three days until three mashes have been given. Nice, clean grass will be good for the mare.

Depredations of Muskrats.

E. C. G., Georgia: The editor knows of no way to rid a place of muskrats, except to place steel traps in their runs. When they try to enter or come out they get trapped. As the muskrats are depredating on E. C. G.'s place, the editor will take it as a favor if some one can give him a good plan to get rid of them aside from trapping. In this section, where they build houses, hunters run spears into them and kill them in that way.

Seems to Have Urticaria.

C. N. D., Virginia: You mare seems to have a disease called urticaria. Give her a full pint of raw linseed oil, and after this operates give her baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts, in heaping tablespoonful doses, twice a day. Mix well, and give as a drench, each tablespoonful in a half pint of water. Feed no corn for three or four weeks. Make up enough of the powders to last a week. Sponge the swollen parts with a weak solution of alum.

Dry Exanthema.

P. O., Indiana: The editor judges from your letter that your horse had a disease called dry exanthema. In this disease the animal suffers the most excruciating torment, and is constantly rubbing himself. Give the animal no corn. Feed bran mashes until the bowels work freely. Put 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in his drinking water once a day for two days. Dr. Dadd, in the Modern Horse Doctor, recommends lubricating the parts affected once a day with the following lubricant, to be applied with a sponge: Pulverized charcoal, 1 oz.; olive oil, 1 pint; pyroligenous acid, 5 ozs.; common salt, 1 oz.

The Cow Died.

W. F., Washington: As your cow calved May 25, and on May 26 you found her lying down and sick, she no doubt suffered from parturient apoplexy. It is a dangerous disease, and is more liable to attack a deep milker than others. When the case is seen early, and the symptoms do not indicate very decided exhaustion, from 3 to 5 quarts of blood should be taken from the jugular veins. But when the pulse is weak and exhaustion marked, a drench of 1 oz. carbonate of ammonia should be given in 1 pint of water. An active purge should be administered, if possible, consisting of 1 lb. sulphate of magnesia and 20 drops of croton oil in a quart of water. If the muscles of the gullet are paralyzed, injections of soap and warm water should be thrown into the rectum, says Dr. Tellor. In a case of this kind the services of a veterinarian should be secured at once.

Received.

From Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan: Bulletin No. 97—May, 1900. Skim Milk Calves.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Monthly List of Publications.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunflower Seeds for Poultry.

Editor Blade Farmstead: In The Blade of May 24 I noticed an article on Sunflower Seeds for Poultry. I have practiced raising sunflower seed for several years past, and find it the best paying crop in proportion to its size of any.

Please allow me a little space to relate my experience in raising sunflower seeds for my poultry. I put in a small patch drilled in with the rows running north and south that they might get the greater benefit of the sun. Drills two and one-half feet apart; seeds dropped in from ten to twelve inches apart and if nearer all the better, for if too thick it is an easy matter to thin them out. In mellow ground all there is to do is to keep the weeds from ripening seeds. As the roots of the sunflowers lay near the surface and liable to be turned out in high winds better let the weeds grow, but keep them from ripening seeds. When up to three feet high they need no attention until the seed are fully matured. When the fuz or petals will rub off the outside rows of seeds break the stalk over two feet below the heads. They mature sooner than standing erect. They are sheltered from the storms and may remain until wanted in cold weather. Break them down alternately east and west that they may get the benefit of the sun.

When ready to harvest cut them off at the break. Tie them two and two, and throw them across poles in the barn or across crevices overhead in the sheds. They are then safe from vermin of any sort, and always handy to get for feeding. My best way to feed is to nail them to the side of the buildings inside or out according to the weather. Nail them just high enough so that fowls can by a little jump pick out the seeds. It is much better and cleaner, and there is no waste. I plant not only in patches, but along the fences between the currant bushes and between the hills of potatoes.

Every vacant spot around the barns and outbuildings can grow sunflower seeds. Of the large striped seeds, black and white, there can be raised 200 bushels to the acre. Sunflower seed to feed and fatten poultry is worth $3 per bushel. Such is the judgment of an independent thinker.—Edwin Reynolds, Brandon, Wis., June 1, 1900.

Kansas Crop Conditions.

The Kansas department of agriculture on June 7, issued a bulletin giving the results of searching inquiry into the state's crop conditions on June 2, as learned from experienced reporters—growers, millers and elevator men in every neighborhood—specially cautioned in each instance to make only safe, conservative estimates. Any occasional local statements appearing extreme or extravagant, suggesting a disposition to unduly magnify or minimize in any direction, have been carefully eliminated, and, if any different, the situation is even more favorable than the published figures indicate. This is in accordance with the department's invariable rule that Kansas may always be able to show assets and deliver more goods than the inventory and advertisements set forth. Secretary Coburn, in his bulletin, says: "The average condition of winter wheat for the whole state is 100.9 per cent, ranging from 52 in Cheyenne county, to 111 in Harper. The counties reporting the highest conditions are Harper, Ottawa, Leavenworth, Sedgwick, Pratt, Cloud, Clark, Barton and Bourbon. In 62 counties having 95 per cent of the wheat acreage, or, practically the wheat field of Kansas, the average condition is 101.07. Generally, throughout the state, the condition and prospects of corn are very encouraging. The acreage is reported practically the same as last year, with a condition of 93.2 per cent, being 3 points higher than at the same date one year ago."

BINDER TWINE AT LOW PRICES.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Binder Twine Department) Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Controlling Blackberry Rust.

One serious drawback in growing blackberries is the rust. All varieties are subject to it, and there is no remedy that can be depended upon to exterminate it after once securing a foothold. The best treatment is to watch and dig out by the roots as soon as possible all canes, new and old, that show, certainly, that they have been attacked by the rust. This can easily be told by the leaf, those being attacked having a crumpled or crinkly appearance, while the healthy ones remain smooth, and later on, by the red color on the under side of the leaves. Plants attacked by this disease should never be allowed, under any circumstances, to remain in the patch until the rust spores or seeds are fully developed or ripened. If so, they will spread the disease to other plants. Care should be exercised to dig all diseased canes in time, and to burn as soon as possible. After a patch has been in bearing a few years and begins to show considerable rust, it should be promptly destroyed and a new one, previously started, take its place. Managed in this way, there is very little trouble in securing good crops.

In planting, none but the best root cutting plants should be used. These may be produced by plowing up a row in the fall, after the leaves have fallen, and making all roots, the size of a pipe stem and over, into cuttings about four inches long. These should be tied into small bundles with wire and packed away in damp sand in the cellar, or may be buried in a dry place in the ground out of doors. In the spring they should be planted two inches deep in good, rich mellow soil, wide enough apart to admit of cultivation with a horse. They should receive thorough, clean, shallow cultivation throughout the growing season. Late in the fall, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in the spring following, they should be transferred to their permanent quarters.—Correspondent in American Agriculturist.

Black Knot in Fruit Trees.

From Press Bulletin Ohio agricultural experimental station:

Black Knot.—Black knot is a fungous disease affecting the plum, cherry and kindred fruits. The Damson among plums, and the Morello class among cherries are the most susceptible.

Summer Treatment.—Beginning with the growing season the knots develop rapidly. They should be cut off as soon as seen and burned at once. The badly infected branches should be cut off below point of infection and burned, not left under the tree, nor piled in heaps and left in the orchard.

Winter Treatment.—Affected trees that have been properly treated during the growing period will be free from knots, generally speaking. Should any remain after the leaves have fallen they should be cut off and burned, and badly affected branches also, not later than February 15th, as the spores or seeds are then ripe. A large majority of young trees can be saved by judicious pruning and will ultimately become healthy; otherwise the trees will die and infect others in your and your neighbor's orchard.

Peach Yellows.—Yellows is a highly contagious, incurable disease of the peach. Trees affected with it should be destroyed at the earliest possible moment by uprooting and digging them out and burning roots, trunk and branches, including fruit, on site. No remedy save that has proven successful. Dragging diseased trees or branches through an orchard will infect healthy trees.

Late summer and fall are the most favorable times for detection of yellows by symptoms of fruit and twigs. These are: 1. Premature ripening of the fruit, which is highly colored and spotted and has the flesh marbled with red. 2. Premature unfolding of winter buds. 3. Abnormal development of new buds in the trunk and branches, which grow into slender, sickly looking shoots.

Bulletins 72 and 92, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, will give fuller information, with illustrations.

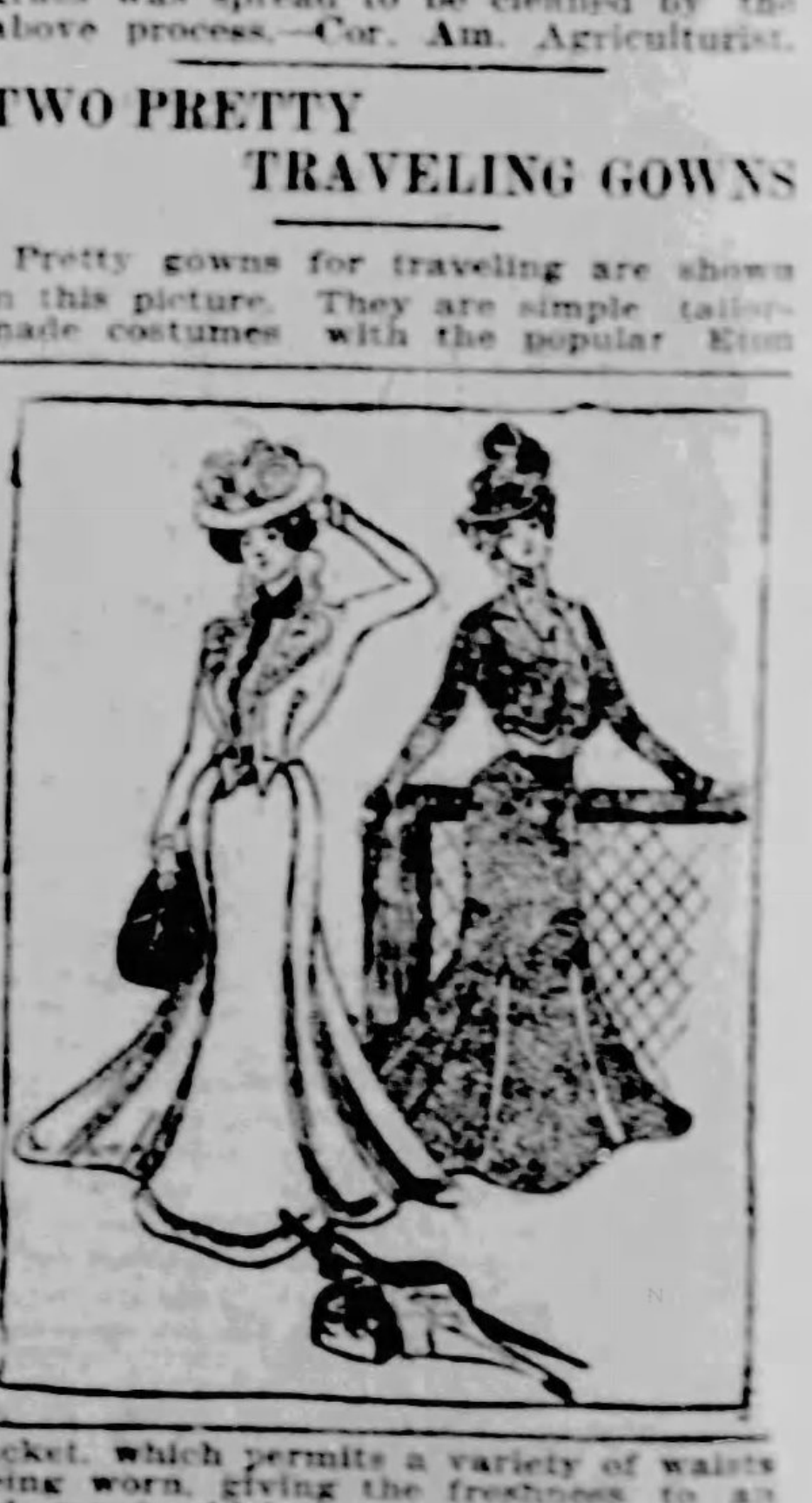
Killing Quack Grass.

I think the treatment of killing quack grass, described in a recent issue, is very expensive and not likely to be of much use. The broken pieces of root will each become a separate plant and the harrow will spread them over the clean ground. Let me indicate the method I have always recommended to Northwestern farmers, many of whom would, I doubt not, readily indorse it if called upon to do so. I would never touch this or any other perennial root in its dormant season. But in spring when it has made free growth for a few weeks, I would turn it over by means of a clean cut furrow, deep enough to go below the bulk of the roots. Turn down all the spring growth, using if need be a heavy roller to press it down. Then harrow enough to cover a seeding of barley or some fast growing crop. This barley I would put in by means of a modern seed drill of some sort, rolling the surface if thought proper. A few days later I would go over with a harrow to kill annual weeds and make a mulch to lessen the effect of drouth. If the plowing and seeding are promptly done the crop will make rapid growth and almost entirely smother the grass, which in its turn will be converted into a food for a more profitable crop.

This method is in conformity with the best modern science. The grass turned under rots for want of air, and the roots turned to the top cannot throw out fresh root stocks if not disturbed. A few roots may escape if the plowing is badly done and the barley seed not sufficient in quantity to cover the ground. When well managed this plan will prove as effective as it is cheap. I have known thousands of acres over which quack grass was spread to be cleaned by the above process.—Cor. Am. Agriculturist.

TWO PRETTY TRAVELING GOWNS

Pretty gowns for traveling are shown in this picture. They are simple tailor-made costumes with the popular Eton jacket, which permits a variety of waists being worn, giving the freshness to an old gown which is so much desired by every woman.



Getting in Training.

"Willie," said the boy's father, severely, "you've been fighting."

"Yes," admitted the boy; "you see, I intend to be a labor union picket when I grow up."

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

May Alden Ward's book of essays, entitled Prophets of the Nineteenth Century, is a small volume, but it contains much food for thought in its record of the life histories of Carlyle, Ruskin and Tolstoi—"three social reformers working toward the highest ends and in spite of local differences, toward almost the same end." In the prefatory note it is written that "before Carlyle died he said that John Ruskin was the only man in England who was carrying out his ideas; and Ruskin said recently that Tolstoi is the one man in the world who stands for the movement which he had tried to further." Carlyle's influence was predominant over Ruskin, and in the latter's use of his large fortune for the betterment of the people may be traced a close relation to the teachings and practices of Tolstoi.

The essays are written in a most pleasing and readable style and may be studied with interest and profit.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Under the title The Coming Battle, M. W. Walbert gives what he calls a complete history of the national banking money power of the United States.

Beginning with the origin of the money power in America, he tells the story of the first bank of the United States, which was chartered during Washington's administration, against the views of Jefferson, "whose penetrating mind perceived its dangers," but in accord with those of Hamilton. It was, the author says, the first appearance of an organized money power in the United States. This plan, together with our present money system, was borrowed from Great Britain. The power of the bank was brought to an end, as every reader of history knows, by the absolute refusal of Andrew Jackson to allow a renewal of its charter, and by his ordering a removal of the public moneys from its custody.

The later chapters describe the panic of 1893 and the repealing of the Sherman law with all that was connected with it, ending with the political campaign of 1896, and a warning regarding the coming election of 1900, in which gigantic efforts will be put forth by the money power to win a triumph.

It is published by the W. B. Conkey Company of Chicago.

"The management of our cities is usually wasteful and unintelligent, frequently corrupt, and sometimes criminal. Public franchises of great value have been granted for inadequate considerations, and sometimes without compensation. Public officials have been convicted of bribery and of other forms of corruption, and systems have been disclosed by which large numbers have participated in the profits of the meanest forms of vice. * * * The history of the national government for more than 30 years has been, in the main, a record of the granting of special privileges, immunities and subsidies to the strong, and against the interests of the mass of people. * * * It is a record of favoritism, profligacy and corruption which has been unequalled in any other land or time."

The above is what Mr. Orlando J. Smith affirms to be the state of the country at the present time, but he does not believe that the people as a whole are degenerated, and thinks he has found a way to break up political machines and to establish efficient and honest government. His views and suggestions are set forth in his book entitled The Coming Democracy, which conveys an assurance that the fault does not lie with the principles of democracy, but with the machinery.

The book is very interesting, and is published by the Brandur company, New York.

That Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore has made a thorough study of birds and their nests is evinced in his book, Bird Homes, which is claimed to be the first and adequate work on the nests and eggs of our common birds. The volume contains a full and intimate account of the nests, eggs and breeding habits of the land birds breeding in the eastern United States, with hints on the rearing and photographing of young birds.

The work is devoted entirely to bird homes, their eggs, and the remarkably intelligent construction of their nests, while the illustrations are in color and black and white, photographed from life by the author, and are a very attractive and beautiful feature of the book, which is published by the Doubleday & McClure company, New York.

It is said that when Mary Gray Morrison's story of The Sea-Farers reached its publishers, the new firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, each of the members of the firm remembered it as a manuscript they had approved of some years ago when they were under-readers in separate houses. However, the head readers did not agree with them, and so the novel started on its wanderings once more. It is now brought out by the above publishing house, and, though a first book, proves to be a strong and well sustained tale of life in a New England seashore town, covering the period just before and after the Civil War.

It is a story teeming with the grandeur and mystery of the sea and filled with the quaint characters of all nationalities who drift into seaport towns "where myriads of men, blue-eyed New Englanders and black-bearded Spaniards and Portuguese shout hoarsely to one another in uncouth English or foreign jargon."

The Sea-Farers is a well written, strongly told and deeply interesting story, while as a "first book" it may be considered a brilliant success.

George Toile entitles his first book, The Boarder of Argyle Place, and his work has been done with the sole idea of creating laughter and amusement for, it has been said that "whosoever evokes a hearty laugh by word of mouth, or book, or otherwise, is a true benefactor to mankind."

The sayings of Mr. Toile's eccentric boarder, who looks like Napoleon, are well calculated to make the reader forget his woes if he is not of too sober a turn of mind or too deeply immersed in weighty affairs. The plot is supposed to be a love story, but there is very little of the tender sentiment in the book as most of its pages are taken up, with a mass of dialogue and repartee emanating from the boarder, who, by the way, is a reminder of the character of The Idiot created by John Kendrick Bangs.

The book is very prettily bound by its publishers, R. F. Fenno & Co., and is a clean, clever story told in a breezy style in which there is no time for tears and laughter is the every ready chorus.

The Black Homer of Jimtown, by Ed Mott, is a book of real "coon" stories, and Black Homer is an old-time Southern darkey with a fertile imagination and a remarkable vocabulary. He has stories to relate upon any and all occasions, and in many of them the fate of his characters point the moral and adorn the tale. His superstitious, child-like faith in all sorts of amazing and impossible things, his droll humor, coupled with his astonishing "rippinacious" adjectives and "Jicketty" exclamations are characteristic of the negro who remembers the good old days "befo' de wah."

The majority of his narratives are humorous, but the history of King Bip, the proud slave who scorned servitude, to the contempt of the Black Homer's mammy, and who fled to freedom and met a fate that made him more than king—is a pathetic little recital told in a simple, beautiful way that reveals the depth of feeling in Black Homer's kindly heart.

Published by Grosset & Dunlap, New York.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mr. Edmund P. Dole has entered a new field of fiction in his story of Hiwa, a tale of ancient Hawaii. Hiwa was a goddess queen of Hawaii during legendary times, and the legend tells of her escape from her enemies and the rearing of her son in the solitude of the crater of an extinct volcano where she lived for sixteen years, training her child as befitted his royal blood and preparing him to take his rightful position as ruler of his people.

The strange story of Hiwa is well told, and is interesting, not only as a love romance, but for the glimpse it gives of the history of our Hawaiian territory. An appended glossary defines the meaning of the Hawaiian words which are used in the text, and the book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Little, Brown and Company issue another book for young people belonging to the Jolly Good Times Series and by the same author, Mrs. Mary P. W. Smith. This one is entitled The Browns, and tells the story of young Don Brown, who was always getting into trouble and having a hard time to get out of it. The scene is laid in Cincinnati, and the book is full of the sort of healthy incidents that please young readers.

Arlo Bates has written what he calls a comedy in filigree, giving it the title of Love in a Cloud. It is really a satire upon modern society, or meant to be, and in reading it one cannot help recognizing certain types to be found everywhere, and certain ways which mark present conditions in social life.

Love in a Cloud is really the title of a book which has made a considerable stir and of which the author is unknown. A romantic interest in the writer has been aroused in a beautiful young society girl who enters into a correspondence with the unknown, and brings upon herself a deal of trouble and perplexity by so doing.

There is a great deal of light conversation which occasionally reaches the verge of weariness, and an almost tedious multiplication of characters. The story is not exciting, but will enable the reader to while away an hour or two of summer leisure very pleasantly. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

"She had red hair and a face full of freckles, while the pupils of her gray eyes were so light that they seemed to be limited to a certain distance, producing a strange effect, like the dead eyes of a statue." That is Currita, Countess of Albornoz, who figures as the heroine of a novel of Madrid society, which appears under the above name. The book is the work of Luis Coloma, a Jesuit priest, and the tale was originally published in the Spanish Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The story is exceedingly long, but it is said to have met with success in Spain and is attracting a good deal of attention in this country.

The translation is made by Estelle Huyck Attwell, and the American edition comes from the publishing house of Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The Dread and Fear of Kings, by J. Breckenridge Ellis pictures scenes in Rome, the island of Capri, and other parts of Italy under the rule of Tiberius Caesar at the beginning of the Christian era. The book is an historical romance and a story of love and adventure in which types of the diverse population then thronging the imperial city play their separate parts.

The hero is Alexis, a young Greek architect, who comes to Rome, in obedience to the command of Caesar, to find himself in the midst of the reign of terror then existing in that city. Tiberius has retired to Capri and from his seclusion issues decrees which keep his subjects in fear and anxiety.

The story has the merit of ending well, though it possesses all of the characteristics of a novel of the ancient days of Rome, and those who care for tales of treachery, murder and tyrannical persecution, will find this taste gratified in The Dread and Fear of Kings.

Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

"This is not a 'purpose novel'—only a bright, sparkling story, with a consistently happy ending" is the legend that briefly explains the contents of the novel entitled The Elusive Hildegarde, written by H. R. Martin.

The story is of to-day and the scenes take place in Detroit and Charleston, the latter place being the home of the hero, Lyon Kent, a physician and a paragon of learning, wealth and manly virtue.

The stern old judge, his unprincipled wife, Lyon, the haughty, and Hildegarde the elusive, together with other people of less importance develop a summer narrative sufficiently pleasant to pass away a few hours entertainingly.

Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

The Transgressors, a story of a Great Sin, by Francis A. Adams, is a somewhat enigmatical title for the novel which bears this name. The tale deals with the Trust Problem and its scenes are laid in the United States some twelve years in the future, while The Transgressors are the heads of such Trusts as have adopted the method of crushing out and monopolizing public and private privileges, and of ruining those by whom they have been opposed.

Mr. Adams relates much that is true but he is an extremist and his proposed remedy for the removal of the evil, even though it may be fictional, is fanatical to a degree that might work for great harm if taken seriously.

Published by the Independence Publishing Co., New York.

Books Received.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
The Knights of the Cross. Vol. II. By Henryk Sienkiewicz.

From John Jos. McVey, Philadelphia:
The Bible and Its Interpreter. By Rev. P. H. Casey, S. J.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:
The Lunatic at Large. By J. Stover Clouston. $1.00.
The Farringdons. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. $1.50.
Garthowen: A Welch Story. By Allen Raine. $1.00.
The Last Lady of Mulberry. By Henry W. Thomas. $1.50.
The Minister's Guest. By Isbel Smith. $1.00.

From G. W. Dillingham Co., New York:
Amy Warren. By Algernon Sydney Logan. $1.50.
Katherine Barry. By Harry Hughes. $1.25.
Beverly Osgood. By Jane Valentine. $1.25.
Miss Hogg. By V. C. Jones. $1.50.
The Money Sense. By John Strange Winter. $1.25.
Congressman Hardie. By Courtney Wellington. $1.25.
Matthew Doyle. By Will Garland. $1.25.
The Song of the Sword. By Leo Ditrichstein. $1.50.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:
Monsieur Beaucaire. By Booth Tarkington. $1.25.
Dwight L. Moody. By Henry Drummond. $1.00.
The American Salad Book. By Maximilian De Loup. $1.00.
The Green Flag, and Other Stories. By Conan Doyle. $1.50.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:
From Sand-Hill to Pine. By Bret Harte. $1.25.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:
Voices in the Night. By Flora Annie Steel.

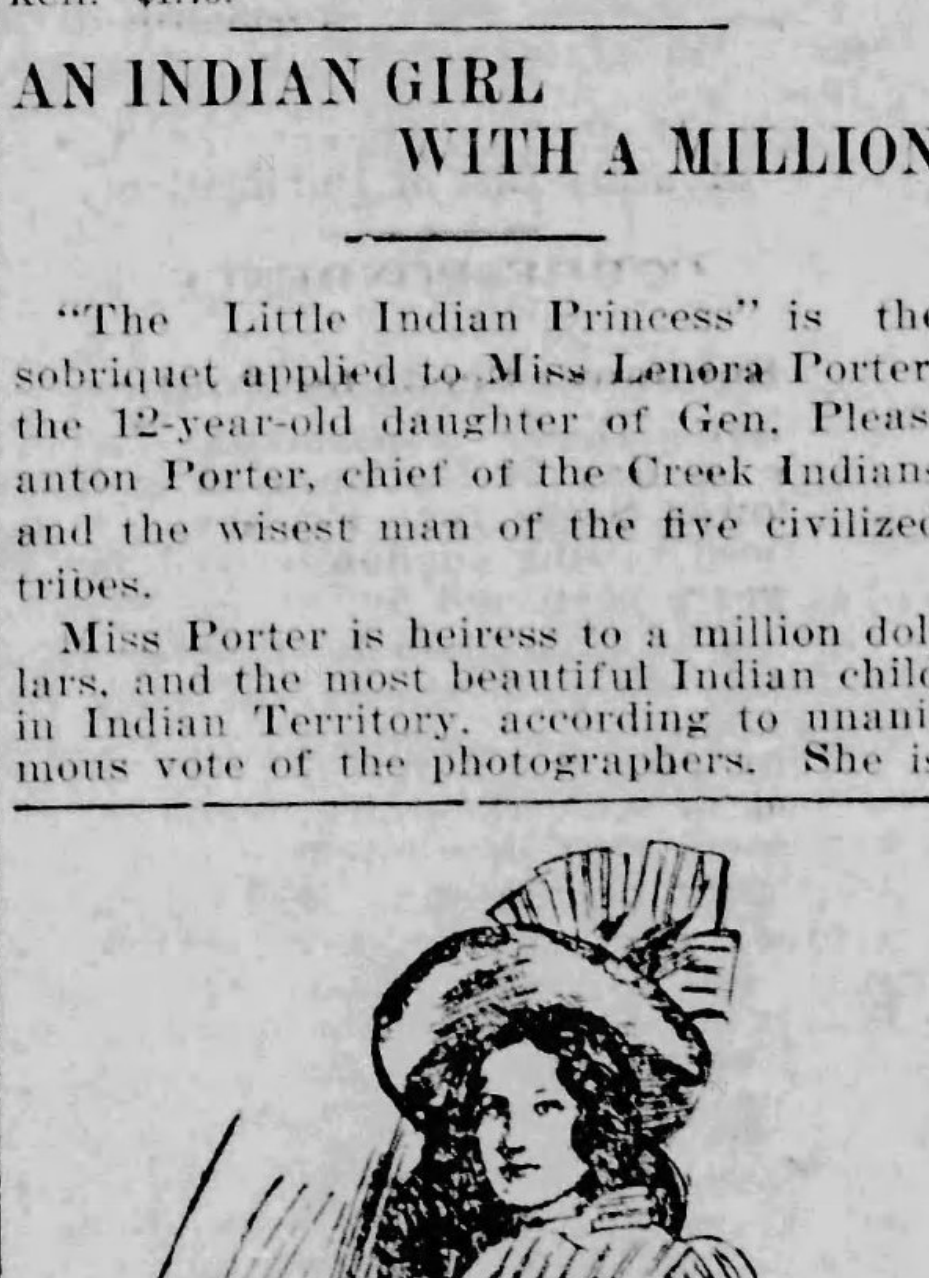
From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:
McLoughlin and Old Oregon. By Eva Emery Dye. $1.50.

From Harper Brothers, New York:
The Passing of Thomas. By Thomas J. Jauvier. $1.25.
The West End. By Percy White. $1.50.
Nature's Calendar. By Ernest Ingersoll. $1.50.
Life of Charlotte Bronte. By Mrs. Gaskell. $1.75.

AN INDIAN GIRL WITH A MILLION

"The Little Indian Princess" is the sobriquet applied to Miss Lenora Porter, the 12-year-old daughter of Gen. Pleasanton Porter, chief of the Creek Indians and the wisest man of the five civilized tribes.

Miss Porter is heiress to a million dollars, and the most beautiful Indian child in Indian Territory, according to unanimous vote of the photographers. She is highly accomplished and can play and sing with the skill of a professional. The Indians call her princess. She is a half-blood Creek. She lives with her parents in the "white house" of the Creeks at Okmulgee, and every spring entertains the children of the tribe at a May party on the capitol grounds, where they crown her "queen of the May."


MISS LENORA PORTER.

Pleasanton Porter has been three times elected chief of the Creeks. He is well educated and says his daughter shall have as good and thorough an education as money can buy.

Telltale Signs.

"There goes a man" said Mr. Sherlock Holmes, "who is completely under petticoat government."

"Of course you know something about the man?" suggested the interested interlocutor.

"Never saw him before in my life," replied the great detective. "It is all a part of my art. Perhaps you saw him kick that dog just a moment ago? Well, he spoke in an angry manner to the newsboy at the corner. The inevitable inference is that his wife is a little bit of a woman, and that he is afraid to death of her."—Boston Transcript.

A Different Declaration.

"She is very proud of the fact that she has an ancestor who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence."

"That's nothing to be proud of. There's a divorce in our family, too."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Book of Gold Mines Free!

A prominent Denver publisher who is familiar with every phase of life in the Cripple Creek (Colorado) gold camp has just published a volume which he styles "Cripple Creek Illustrated." The book contains nearly 100 views of the big gold mines of the camp, a correct map, and in fact a world of information. Full reports of ore mined, dividends paid, etc. The edition cost $1,000 to issue. To introduce his big illustrated weekly family paper, (founded 1890) he will send you a copy of "Cripple Creek Illustrated" and his paper 13 weeks on trial for 25c. Clubs of 5, $1. Stamps taken. Latest mining news and western stories. Mention our paper when you write, and address Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colorado.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SMITH'S JOKE GAINED HIS POINT

Not long ago Congressman "Hank" Smith of the second Michigan district worked a joke off on the house committee on pensions. It should be explained that this committee is not the one which has charge of the pensions, which grow out of the civil war, says a correspondent. Its functions appertain to the granting of pensions to the widows and veterans of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars and other ancient unpleasantnesses. It should also be pointed out that one of their rules is that no widow's pension shall be larger than $8 a month. This proceeds upon the theory that any widow who survives a veteran of these wars must be a comparatively young woman, and that she must have married the veteran in his dotage to get his pension.

The new member from Michigan appeared before the committee at its last meeting and in an incidental and smiling way alluded to the rule.

"That is a fine rule," said he in a guileless sort of way. "I sympathize with its purpose and believe it should stand. But, just to show good faith, I am going to propose an amendment. I move that it be amended so as to read 'except in the case of widows over 100 years of age.'"

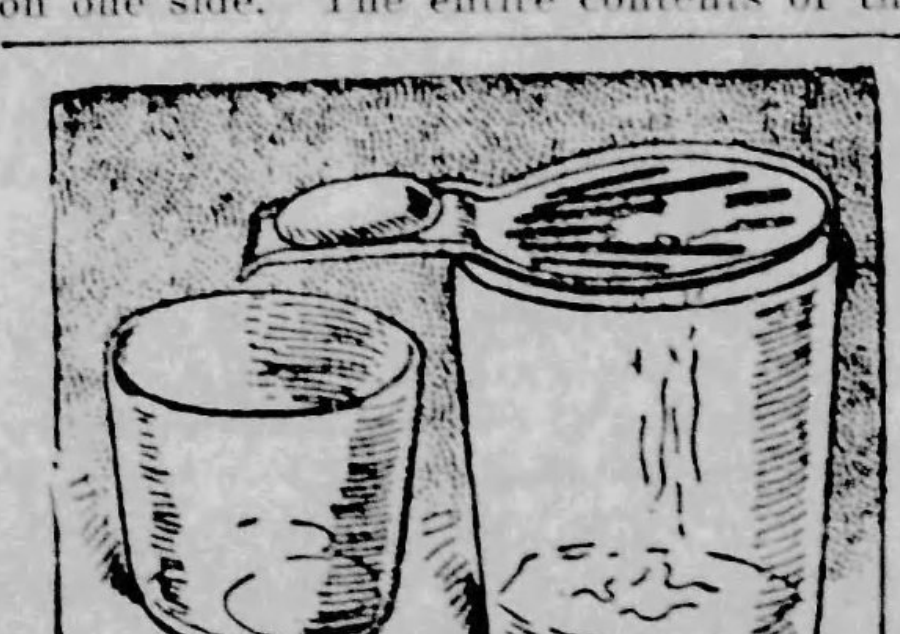
THE COMMITTEE REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The members of the committee are always in favor of a joke and the proposition was adopted with a unanimous laugh.

And thereupon "Hank" produced from his pocket a bill to grant a pension of $12 a month to Mrs. Hixon, of Clinton, Mich. She had just passed her hundredth year. It was not necessary to explain that her husband had served to within one day of the time requisite to get a pension in the regular manner. The committee reported the bill favorably.—Chicago Chronicle.

HANDY TO HAVE IN THE KITCHEN

By the use of the utensil illustrated in the accompanying cut it is possible to rapidly separate the whites and yolks of eggs as they are broken, without particular attention being paid as to where each portion falls. The device can be used with an ordinary tumbler, to which it is easily attached by the spring clip on one side. The entire contents of the shell are allowed to fall on the strainer, which has a series of narrow slits opening into the glass, through which the thinner white portion strains, leaving the thick yolk still on the upper side. This is dropped into the second glass, located at the side of the first. This simple and inexpensive device is the invention of Fernand Salomon, of Philadelphia, and it is obvious that, while the separator shown is intended to receive a single egg, the size can be increased for use on a bowl or larger vessel, the utensil being always maintained at an angle which will cause the yolk to roll toward the projecting lip and allow the white to pass through.


IMPROVED EGG SEPARATOR.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Diplomacy.

Census Taker—What is your age, madam?

Mrs. Neighbors—Did the woman next door give her age?

Census Taker—Certainly.

Mrs. Neighbors. Well, I'm two years younger than she is.—Chicago News.

A Definition.

Freddy—Pop, when do they call a woman "an old hen?"

The Paternal—When she becomes hopelessly set in her ways, my son.—New York Press.

Not That Kind of Record.

Mrs. Wunder—Here's an item about a girl who can sing any song on record.

Mr. Wunder—She must be a phonograph.—Baltimore American.

FIRST WHISTLE OF SPRING

The Young Country Pan Wakes Arcady With His Blast.

While the city boy is these days kneeling on the dirty ground playing "mibs" or toiling down glaring streets on his wheel amid clouds of dust or straining his eyes at a lake in which the law forbids him to swim, his rustic cousin, barefooted and tanned already by the suns of spring, is indulging himself in all the delights which are those of a country boyhood. These are the first sweet, tender flowers of the season. These he must search and find, for there never was a country lad so stolid or unimaginative that he didn't love flowers, although, perhaps, he couldn't tell you why. He knows just where to push aside the grasses of the meadow and the hillside to find the young violet blossoms nestling closely to the bosom of Mother Earth, from which they draw their life. He knows where, later on, he will find the honeysuckle, the anemone and wild crocus.

FIRST TRIUMPHANT NOTE OF SPRING.

He knows, too, just where, along the sedgy borders of the brook, the purple flag flowers will soon bloom and the cat-tails will wave their brown batons, leading the sweet symphony of nature. Already as he trudges to school along the familiar road the striped gopher scurries across his track and dodges into the tall grass in the corner of the old fence. A saucy squirrel chatters at him from the top of a post, and then scampers, Blondin-like, along the top rail to plunge into a clump of bushes and reappear on the overhanging limb of a tree, far down the road.

The sweet enervation of spring is in the country lad's veins and muscles. The little scholhouse never appeared so far distant as it does at this season. He never realized before the futility of books and teaching. He has every incentive to shirk and loiter. Every thing but school invites him. The trees, with their vernal foliage invite him. The grasses and the tender flowers invite him. The brook, quarreling over its smooth stones, invites him. The birds and the animals draw him further and further away from what appears to be useless duty. He knows that even this early the water in the old swimming holes must be warm and pleasant. And he suddenly remembers that he hasn't yet made his spring whistle. He walks along until he sees over the old fence a clump of willows down the hill near the edge of the brook.

Down, go his books by the roadside, and he is over the fence in a moment and pushing his way through the bramble and underbrush on the hillside. His bare feet slip in the sand as he slides down, and in a minute more he is fingering the willows to find one of the right size. Out comes his knife, and, bending the supple wand over his knee, he hacks with the blade at the willow until it parts unwillingly enough, showing the creamy white and the light brown pith.

Down in the sand he sits and straightway begins to fashion the most ancient of all musical instruments. A section of wand four inches long is cut off. Then he squares one edge and bevels the other, the sharp blade cutting through the tough fibers as though it were cheese. Deftly he makes the triangular incision at the top, removes the plug and then proceeds to take out the delicate core. Somehow a country boy knows by instinct how to do all this. A city lad might try in vain to accomplish this in a month of Sundays. By times he places the beveled end to his lips, which pucker delightedly at the bitter taste of the young wood.

At last he looks with pride upon his completed work. The whistle is made. He places it to his lips, holding it with both hands, his legs spread out, his feet half buried in the sand, and he blows the first triumphant note of spring—such a note as might have been emitted from the reed which Pan used in Arcady's first dawn. And a young Pan he is, this country lad, thoughtless and happy, with the same sweet fever of spring in him which made his goatish forbear caper on the hillsides and run, splashing into the brook, scattering the laughing nymphs.

He blows his note, but no hamadryad comes from her tree to listen. Only a bird answers from a neighboring tree, and bird and Pan join in an antiphonal paean to the sweet o' the year.—Chicago Chronicle.

Awakened Interest.

"We have come," said the deputation, "to ask your aid in stopping the senseless slaughter of birds."

"Indeed!" said the statesman.

"Already the farmers are suffering from the depredations of insects among their crops."

"Really!" said the statesman.

"And it looks now as if the consequent rise in the price of grain would seriously affect the breweries."

"Eh? What's that?" asked the statesman, suddenly sitting up.—Indianapolis Press.

It Hit the Mark.

Sometimes slang hits the mark like a well-aimed hammer.

Three young women were walking along a west side street early one evening last week, when two young men came up behind them. The young men evidently desired to attract the young girls' attention, but they failed. Presently they passed by, and as they did so one of them said: "Hullo girlies!"

Instantly the tallest girl looked around and remarked in severe tones:

"Ring off, young fellow; you've got the wrong number!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why He Stopped.

"You used to say," she said tearfully, "that you loved me more than you could tell."

"Yes," he replied, carelessly, "that's why I stopped trying."

Kind Lady.

"Burglars have a new trick; they go around in their bare feet."

"Poor fellows! Well, our house is heated by a furnace."—Philadelphia Press.

Big Drop in Sewing Machines.

For $12.75 you can now buy the same make of high grade, improved 20-year guaranteed, beautiful oak cased sewing machine that your dealer asks $40.00 and $50.00 for, and a far better machine than those now being so widely advertised at $18.00 to $25.00; shipped on three months' free trial to anyone, any place in the United States; no money to be paid until after received. For full particulars, special machine catalogue and special price offerings, cut this notice out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 13, JUNE 24, 1900.

Second Quarterly Review.

Topic for the Quarter: "The Great Worker at His Work."

Golden Text for the Quarter: Thy Kingdom come.—Matt. 6:10.

Titles and Golden Texts.

1. THE BEATITUDES.
Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—Matt. 5:8.
2. RECEPTS AND PROMISES.
Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matt. 7:12.
3. THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS RAISED.
Be not afraid, only believe.—Mark 5:36.
4. THE CENTURION'S SERVANT HEALED.
Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.—Psa. 103:13.
5. JESUS AND JOHN THE BAPTIST.
He hath done all things well.—Mark 7:37.
6. JESUS WARNING AND INVITING.
Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11:28.
7. JESUS AT THE PHARISEE'S HOUSE.
Thy faith hath saved thee.—Luke 7:50.
Thy kingdom come.—Matt. 6:10.
8. PARABLE OF THE SOWER.
The seed is the word of God.—Luke 8:11.
9. PARABLES OF THE KINGDOM.
The field is the world.—Matt. 13:38.
10. THE TWELVE SENT FORTH.
It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you.—Matt. 10:20.
11. DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit.—Eph. 5:18.
12. THE FEEDING OF FIVE THOUSAND.
Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. 6:11.
13. REVIEW.

Review Teaching Points.

First—The blessedness.

Second—The Golden Rule corrects all evils of the social order.

Third—Jairus' daughter. Life from the dead is in his word; 'tis immortality.

Fourth—The gospel benefits overflowed to the Gentile centurion.

Fifth—All works of power in the material and physical world are proofs of power in the spiritual world.

Sixth—Great blessings and exaltations to any Capernaum are warnings of overthrow if the blessings are not improved. In a tumultuous world, Christ's yoke-fellows have peace.

Seventh—The contrite finds pardon; the conceited, rebuke.

Eighth—The lack of success in gospel work is not because of the sower of the seed, but because of the kind of soil.

Ninth—Good and bad grow together now, but are to be separated hereafter. The prime characteristic of this universe in all its parts is a great power of pushing upward—rock to soil, soil to plant, flower, fruit, etc. The power of God is the gospel.

Tenth—God supplies all powers, from gravitation to grace; men apply them. The twelve and the twelve hundred million sent forth.

Eleventh—Character that begins in pleasures goes on to crimes, and stops not at murder. No character is so weak but that it can bring down an avalanche of evil. A moment's weakness can bring an eternity of shame.

Twelfth—The bread of God can feed thousands on a little, if it has human co-operation. Christ's wondrous works waited on man's wondrous faith. He multiplies our gifts by thousands.—Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., LL. D., in Sunday School Times.

Street Incident.

"My Dear Sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases!"

"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman. "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it's the best medicine money can buy, they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

STEM OF A SHIP FOR A PULPIT

The Mariners' church was established ten years ago by the Protestant missions of San Francisco. It is said to be the only church building existing which, constructed after the usual style of church architecture, uses the first floor for stores. It has an average attendance of 300 to 400 each Sunday, and also holds regular Sunday school meetings.

IN THE MARINERS' CHURCH, SAN FRANCISCO.

The pulpit in this church was made from the stern of a wrecked clipper ship. Above the pulpit is seen an old compass.

The Star Boarder's Plan.

Mrs. Feedem (to star boarder)—Could you suggest any improvement in my menu?

Boarder—Well, you might try the experiment of transferring the respective qualities of the coffee and the butter.—Baltimore American.

BAILEY'S LITTLE BOY ANSWERS ROLL CALL

The floor privileges of the house and senate at Washington are zealously guarded. Only representatives, senators, ex-members, governors and ex-governors, judges of the supreme court, cabinet officers, special messengers and doorkeepers and employes whose work requires it are privileged to be upon the floor during sessions, and even then all except representatives and senators must avoid action that interferes with the business of congress. I have never seen a woman on the floor, but occasionally children from 5 to 10 years old accompany their fathers, the latter, of course, being members.

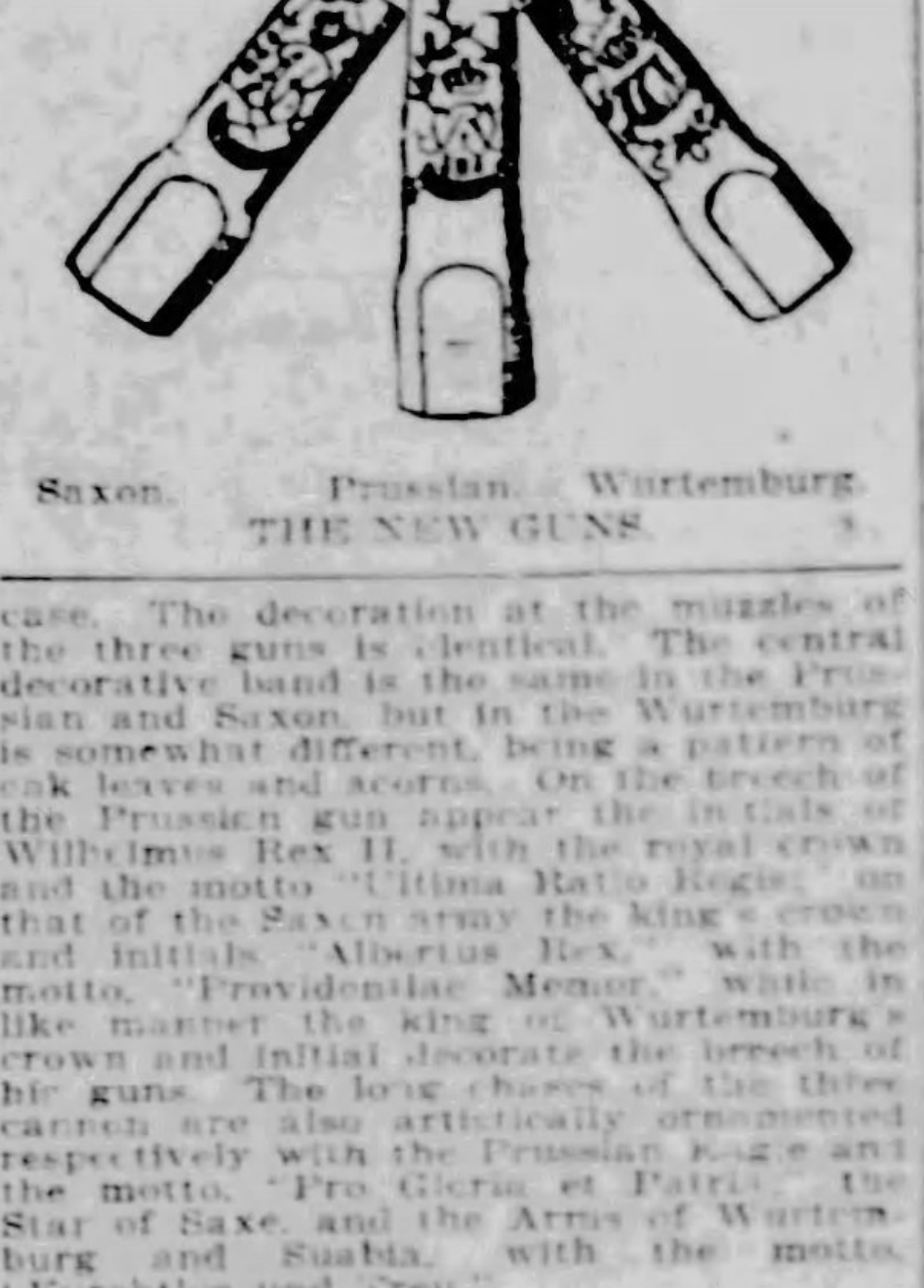
SOME OF THE CONGRESSMEN TAKE THEIR SONS ON THE FLOOR.

The other day Congressman Bailey's little son, probably 8 years of age, was sitting with his father during roll call. When the reading clerk called "Mr. Bailey" a shrill childish voice called out "No." The reading clerk stopped and strained his ears; Speaker Henderson, who had been reading a bill, suddenly looked up and the buzz of conversation stopped and there was a suppressed giggling in the vicinity of Bailey, who was laughing heartily, while the boy grinned and thought he had done a smart thing. Then the reading clerk went on with the calling of the "ayes and nays." It was a "sassy" thing to do—Bailey having undoubtedly put his boy up to it—but the boy some day will point with pride to the fact that he voted in the house of representatives when he was 8 years old.—Chicago Chronicle.

PRETTY FIELD GUNS, BUT POWERFUL

France and Germany have already provided their armies with an equipment of quick firing field guns, and other nations are fast following suit. As will be seen from the sketch, the German guns are extremely ornamental, their decoration recalling the handsome guns of the seventeenth century. No matter of detail, as is well known, is too small for the German emperor to look into himself, and, having a strongly artistic feeling, he determined that his new armament of field guns should be handsomely and appropriately ornamented with national and imperial designs. He did not leave the carrying out of his idea to the artistic talents of the manufacturers, but caused the matter to be taken in hand by Prof. Doepler of Berlin and Prof. Seitz of Munich. The three designs now shown are the work of Prof. Doepler. Prof. Seitz provided the very handsome escutcheon which ornaments the breech of the Bavarian guns, and which is their only decoration.

It will be observed that a laurel branch forms the principal design in the Prussian, Saxon and Wurtemburg guns, although it differs slightly in detail in each case. The decoration at the muzzles of the three guns is identical. The central decorative band is the same in the Prussian and Saxon, but in the Wurtemburg is somewhat different, being a pattern of oak leaves and acorns. On the breech of the Prussian gun appear the initials of Wilhelmus Rex II, with the royal crown and the motto "Ultima Ratio Regis;" on that of the Saxon army the king's crown and initials "Albertus Rex," with the motto, "Providentiae Memor," while in like manner the king of Wurtemburg's crown and initial decorate the breech of his guns. The long chases of the three cannon are also artistically ornamented respectively with the Prussian Eagle and the motto "Pro Gloria et Patria," the Star of Saxe, and the Arms of Wurtemburg and Suabia, with the motto, "Furchtlos und Treu."


Saxon. Prussian. Wurtemburg.
THE NEW GUNS.

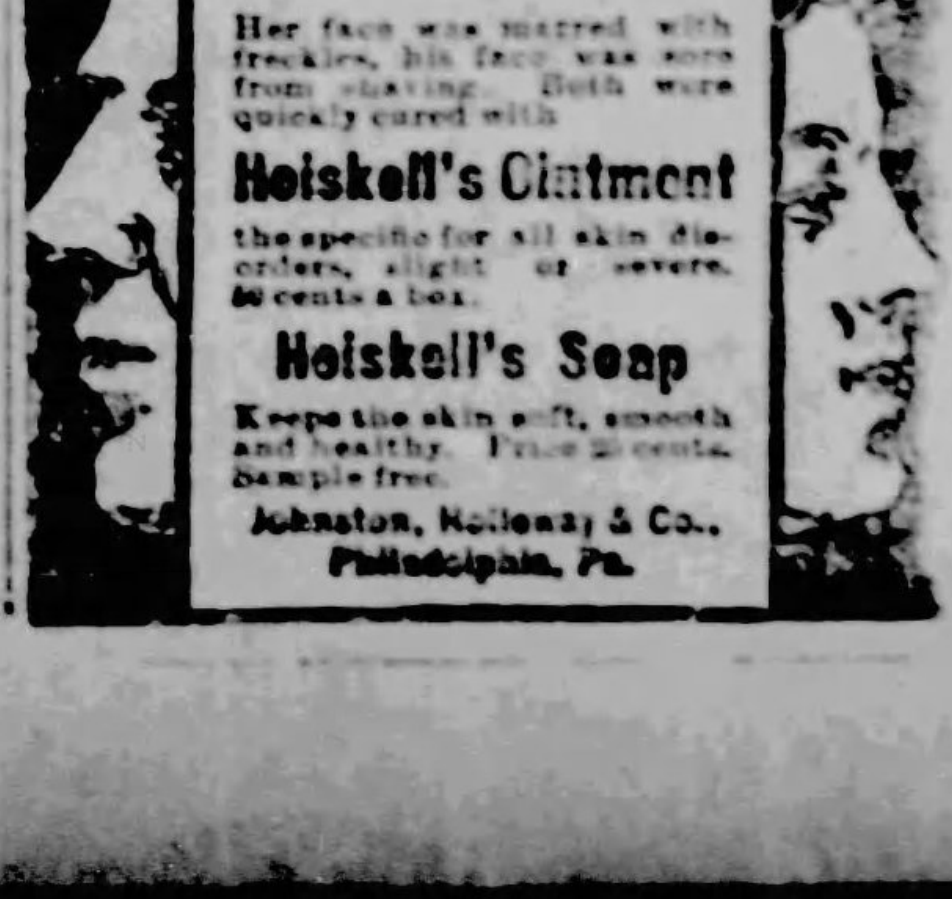
Despite their prettiness, the guns are most formidable weapons. They are made of nickel steel, are 6 feet 1½ inches in length, and just over 3 inches in calibre. They have no trunnions, but have vertical pegs below, these fitting into a cradle which is attached by trunnions to the carriage. The breech is closed by a flat, sliding, horizontal wedge, and is fitted with a spade trail and automatic brakes to take up the recoil and so obviate the necessity of relaying. Thanks to this and to the fact that the ammunition is made up in brass cases, the gun can be fired at the rate of five rounds a minute, and under exceptionally favorable circumstances it is said that even eight rounds can be fired in that time. Its projectiles weigh about fifteen pounds, and consist of both shrapnel and high explosive common shell. The shrapnel contains 300 bullets, and its fuses can be set from a distance of about 5,500 yards. The projectiles are packed four together in baskets which fit into the limbers.

Three gunners only are required to manipulate the piece. In peace maneuvers a special powder, which creates a light smoke, is used in order to minimize erosion, but in war an explosive having very much the appearance of cordite takes its place.—London Graphic.

Professional Etiquette.

"Of course, you never advertise, doctor?"

"Sir!! Certainly not. By the way, be sure to spell my name correctly in your account of that remarkable operation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Her His Face

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Heiskell's Ointment

the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Heiskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 620 F St. Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. Pease Mfg. Co., Stat'n 27, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 10000 population; permanent employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 301 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STARK TREES best by test—74 YEARS. We PAY CASH WEEKLY WANT MORE SALESMEN Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

Escaped from the Toledo State Hospital.

Bentley Southard, of West Mansfield, Logan Co., Ohio, escaped from the Toledo State Hospital on February 8, 1900. He is 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown hair parted at the side, brown eyes, small dark mustache, brown colored clothes with his name marked on each article of his clothing. A reward will be paid to any one who will return him or inform Dr. H. A. Tobey, Superintendent of the Toledo State Hospital, of his whereabouts.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

If You are **HARD of HEARING** Write J. D. Howe, M. D., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars of a new, simple, successful self-treatment.

CANCER IS CURABLE Write for Free Book of HOME TREATMENT. No Knife, Plaster or Pain. [illegible] MASON MEDICAL CO., 121 W. 42d St., New York.

CURES SYPHILIS

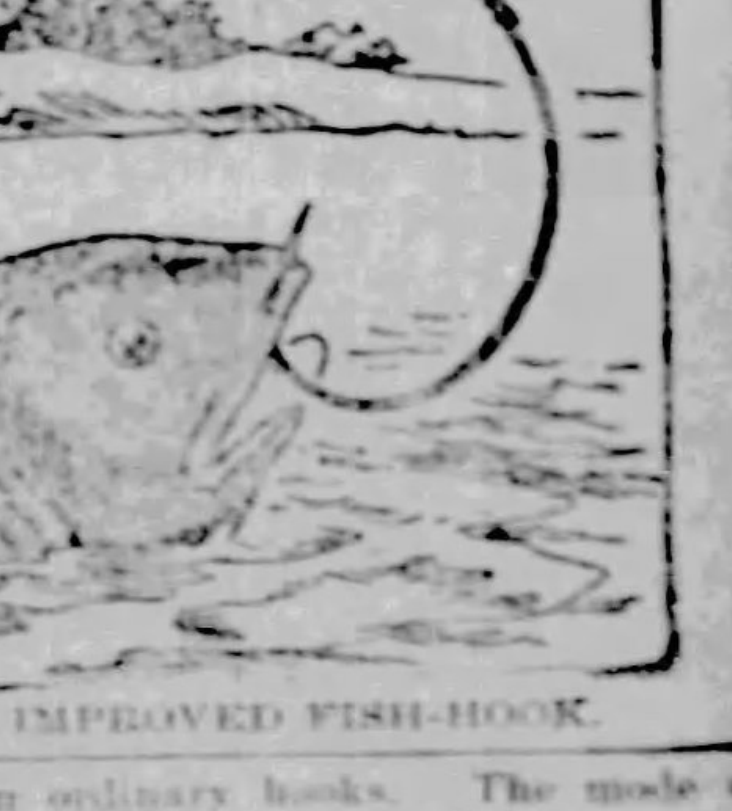
A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address State Medical Institute, 317 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. to-day for a free trial package.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1727 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

A "SURE CATCH" HOOK FOR FISH

The inventor of the fish hook here pictured—Elliott H. Crane, of Colon, Mich.—believes he has a device which will prevent a game fish from dislodging the hook from its mouth, which purpose is accomplished by materially changing the shape of the hook from those hitherto in use. It will be seen that the tip of the hook points directly at the eye to which the line is attached, and also that the shank is further removed from the point than in ordinary hooks. The mode of construction prevents the fish from getting a leverage on the shank with its jaws and thus prying the point of the hook out of its mouth. In whatever direction the pull is upon the line it serves to sink the hook deeper into the flesh, and the maneuvers of the fish to detach itself are unavailing, because it is unable to secure any leverage on the shank. The method of attaching the line or snood to this hook is also peculiar, the line being wound around the eye several times and given a half-hitch before it is inserted in the loop. This retains the line on the hook very securely, and yet makes it easy to detach when desired.


IMPROVED FISH-HOOK.

Discouraging Women.

"Some of the most successful men in politics," he said thoughtfully, "have been those who have had little to say."

Naturally she was indignant.

"There you go!" she exclaimed. "Always doing your best to discourage women."—Chicago Post.

Hasn't the Full Limit of Freedom.

"Do you consider America the land of the free?"

"Not for me."

"Why not for you?"

"I'm not a member of a labor union."—Chicago Post.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Until further notice, we withdraw all special offers, and the regular price of $1 a year for the Weekly Blade will prevail. As compared with the price of other staple commodities, $1 a year is very little for a good weekly newspaper. With the recent advance of print paper and other material necessary to publication, a lower price is impossible.

However, for the summer months we do not invite yearly subscriptions (except at above price), as the demand for The Blade will be almost wholly on a campaign or three months basis. Therefore, we will say for the months of June and July the price for a single three months' subscription will be 25 cents. For small clubs, 15 cents per name.

Since there will be a great demand for The Blade as a campaign paper, we will make special confidential rates to those who desire to raise clubs for campaign circulation. All interested should drop us a postal card. For that matter we hope some one in every town will take an interest in placing a large club in their locality this summer. It is an easy matter to raise a club of one hundred or more three months names on the terms we have to offer, and $5 to $10 profit to the club raiser may be earned in a single day's work.

THE "OPEN DOOR" AGREEMENT.

The situation which is rapidly developing in China proves the wise foresight of President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay. They secured, months ago, a pledge from all the great European powers that the "open door" to Chinese trade shall remain open. In other words, there is a mutual agreement among them and the United States that, no matter what portion of Chinese territory shall pass into the control, or "sphere of influence," of any European power, its commerce shall be open to us and to all other nations on absolutely equal terms.

The vast importance of this signal diplomatic triumph was not realized by the majority of the American people at the time. Now Russia is moving down, and is credited with a design to absorb a large slice of Chinese territory, including the capital. The further outlook is that the present trouble will not end except by a partition of a considerable Chinese area among the European powers. Such a result will make the "open door" agreement a most valuable one to our rapidly-growing commerce with the Chinese people.

In the present crisis, the United States will remain absolutely neutral, except for the protection of the lives and property of her citizens in the disturbed area. We have no desire to acquire territory in China. All the interested powers, including the Chinese government, know this, and it may be that the United States, because of this disinterested position, shall be called upon to act in the negotiation of terms of settlement among the powers who are on a land-grabbing prowl in the Chinese empire.

YOUNG BLOOD AT THE HELM.

It matters little whether Senator Hanna is again made chairman of the national Republican committee, or some one else is chosen, so far as the actual work is concerned. Whoever may be named as the campaign manager, the actual labor will devolve upon three young men—two from Ohio and one from Indiana—Dick, Dawes and Heath.

Gen. Dick is secretary of the national committee, and representative in congress from the Nineteenth congressional district. Mr. Dawes is comptroller of the currency, and though his residence is in Illinois, he is Ohio born, being a son of Gen. Dawes of Marietta, an old-time Republican leader. Perry Heath is first assistant postmaster general, and hails from Indiana.

All three are active, energetic and enthusiastic, and no one has yet reached middle age. With these young but thoroughly experienced men in charge of the actual work, the chairmanship will be relieved of the burden of labor which falls to the lot of its incumbent ordinarily. Mr. Hanna filled the office acceptably four years ago, and if the the national committee insists upon his services again he can leave the hard work to the triumvirate above named, with the certainty that it will be well performed.

A MILLION A DAY.

The people of the United States are paying a million dollars a day for tropical products used as food. For the ten months ending with April the total value of these imports was over $300,000,000. By June 30, the end of the fiscal year, they will aggregate $365,000,000, or a million a day.

Most of these are produced already in the islands which have become ours by the events of the past two years. This production can be enormously increased, so that our own territory will produce all neded to supply our home markets. A million dollars a day paid to our own people in the islands will be a powerful factor in promoting prosperity there.

Out in Oregon, at the state election, the cause of woman suffrage received a black eye. The vote was overwhelmingly against the proposition. When the mass of women desire the ballot they will get it. Until that time, epicene agitators will effect little.

It will probably be some time before Senator Pettigrew again becomes mixed up with Senator Hanna. The Ohio man is a buzz-saw when he is stirred up.

Will Dewey accept second place on the Bryan ticket? Of course he will. The Admiral has the office itch, and it must run its course.

WHO'S YOUR COUNTY CHAIRMAN?

We ask our readers to send us, on a postal card, AT ONCE, the name of the chairman of the Republican county committee of your own county. Please give his name, postoffice address, county and state, written very plainly.

If you do not know the chairman's name, send the name of some member of the committee instead.

And you will have room on the postal to ask us to send you our special campaign terms. Read the article elsewhere on this page headed, "Will You Help the Republican Cause?" Please do this at once!

WILL YOU HELP THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE?

The Presidential campaign this year will be a hard fought one. Republican success is necessary, that the present condition of prosperity may continue. We all remember that the country was prosperous in 1892; but Democratic success at the polls in November of that year brought the panic of 1893, and four years of hard times.

Do you want this repeated in 1900?

No Republican does. Therefore, it behooves every intelligent Republican to do what he can to bring success to his party at the polls next November.

There are thousands of voters who take no newspaper. There are thousands of others who take only a religious periodical, or an agricultural one, or only the county paper.

Nothing will operate so powerfully to set these voters to thinking, and to bring them to vote the Republican ticket, as to read a good general newspaper, which gives them all the news of the day, general and political, and which sets forth with fairness and vigor the reasons why all progressive Americans should vote the Republican national ticket.

Such a paper is the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Its readers all know its valuable and interesting features, and especially its strong and frank way of discussing political issues editorially. They know its columns are a mine of information on the questions before the country—that it is, in fact, the best as it is the greatest weekly paper, devoted to news and politics, in the United States.

The Blade's readers know this, but they should not stop there. Every one of them who is interested in Republican success at the polls should drop us a postal card, asking for our special, confidential campaign terms, and get up a campaign club among their neighbors and friends who do not take The Blade.

Now, friends, there is no money to us in furnishing The Blade for the campaign at the terms we offer it. You all know that the Paper Trust has raised the price of printing paper. Our campaign terms offer The Blade at a price a shade lower than the cost of the white paper to us. Hence there is no money in it for us; but we have an enormous political interest in Republican success. A panic, a return of hard times, will hurt us, as it will hurt you and all the rest of the people in the country. The way to avoid a panic is to secure a Republican triumph at the polls.

Will you help us, help the Republican cause, and help yourselves, by sending for our campaign terms? It will cost you only a postal card. And, on that card, please also send us the name and postoffice address of the chairman of the Republican county central committee of your county. Thus you can kill two birds with one stone.

Please be prompt in sending your postal cards!

LABOR UNIONS AS TRUSTS.

The organized labor of the country has a grievance against the Democratic party through its representatives in Congress. When the anti-trust bill was up in the House, an amendment was offered by the Democrats to exempt labor organizations from the operations of the measure.

The Republicans had not deemed it necessary to make such a provision for this reason: They did not suppose that any one deemed a labor union to be a trust. But the Democrats evidently take view. They consider labor unions to aim at a monopoly of the supply of labor. This is evident from their offering the amendment. The Republicans therefore voted solidly for it, and it was added to the bill. It was the only one of the large number of amendments offered by the Democrats which was adopted.

The bill was sent to the Senate, but the Democrats of that body realized the foolish position in which the labor amendment placed their party. They had simply declared that labor organizations are trusts, and then offered them exceptional privileges. So, when the bill came up in the Senate, a motion was made to refer it to the judiciary committee, which was carried by a decisive vote. The Democrats are now trying to explain that it was an accident, and that they didn't intend to recognize labor unions as trusts.

PROSPEROUS KANSAS.

Kansas has a wheat crop estimated at 85,000,000 bushels to harvest this year, and already the farmers are looking about for help. One Kansas man recently in Washington said he would guarantee three months' work to all the idle men in New York and Philadelphia if they would come to Kansas. The wages for harvest hands has already been fixed at $3 a day.

This will be a great year for Kansas farmers, and the whole country rejoices in their prosperity. The state of cyclones and grasshoppers is particularly favored this year, and it is to be hoped that the great crops which its rich soil is producing will be gathered under most favorable circumstances.

As usual, the greatest news center at Philadelphia during the national Republican convention will be at Ohio headquarters. The Ohio man will be strictly in it.

Oregon started this year's campaign in fine style.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS IN A CAMPAIGN

A good Oregon Republican, and an old-time patron of the Weekly Blade, sends us the following excellent letter from Waldport, that state. We commend it to every patron who is willing to help secure a Republican triumph at the polls next November:

> "Editor Blade:—Having taken an active part in politics ever since the organization of the Republican party, from my experience I believe the distribution of public documents and speeches has but little effect on the voters. During the last presidential campaign, I distributed hundreds of speeches of Republicans, and by careful inquiry I found that Democrats and Populists, in most cases, burnt them without reading them. But newspapers had a very beneficial effect.
>
> "During the presidential campaign of 1896 I got the privilege of using 50 copies of a Republican weekly. Twenty copies I ordered to voters in my own precinct, mostly to Populists, but some to Democrats. Out of the 20, six voted for McKinley, three did not vote at all, and two voted for Palmer and Buckner, and it made permanent Republicans of the most of them.
>
> "The other 30 copies I ordered to other precincts. From returns from them they did nearly as well. Now, what I would recommend is, that some good reliable man be selected from each county in the doubtful states, such as Nebraska, Kentucky and Maryland, a list of the doubtful voters be made out and a copy of some good paper, such as the Toledo Weekly Blade, be sent to them until after the election.
>
> "There are thousands of voters who take no paper at all, and thousands of others that only take a religious or agricultural paper."

We ask every Republican reader who feels anxious for Republican success to ponder over the sound advice of our Oregon friend. Will you help organize victory? You can do it by increasing the Republican vote in your own locality. How can you increase that vote? Do this:

Send a postal card to "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and on it ask for our special campaign terms. Then get up a club of campaign readers for the Weekly Blade.

And on the card send us the name of the chairman of your Republican county committee. Read the double-column request at the head of this page.

You can do a good work in this way for McKinley, for the Republican party, and for the continuance of our national prosperity!

PRETORIA HAS FALLEN.

Nothing could show the utter discouragement of the burghers than their abandonment of Pretoria, with its encircling forts, which rendered it almost impregnable. Had they put as stiff a defense as they did at the bloody kops along the Tugela river, Pretoria could have been reduced only after a long siege, and severe losses to the attacking force.

The inevitable outcome of the war has been plain ever since Roberts began his advance into the Orange River state, outflanking his foes wherever they made a stand, and compelling their retreat. With the railway system of the country in full possession of the British, thus cutting off supplies through Portuguese East Africa, further armed resistance is folly. For the sake of humanity, it is hoped the Boers will now abandon hostilities, return to their homes, and devote themselves to repairing the waste of war.

That the burghers will not be oppressed under English rule is certain. That was a striking instance of English toleration of free speech the other day in Cape Colony. At a public meeting the British ministry was heartily denounced "for having caused the Boer war by intolerable interference with the internal affairs of the South Africa republics," and resolutions were adopted demanding that unqualified freedom and independence be restored to the conquered states. To all this, the English government made no objection. Cape Colony is British, but it has a Boer majority in its legislative body. The people of the two whilom republics will enjoy quite as much real freedom under the British flag as they did under their own.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The real issue in this year's Presidential campaign is the maintenance of prosperity. Every man who has a paying position, whether in a workshop, a factory, in an office or store, on a railway or steamer, is interested personally. A change which should unsettle business conditions; which would substitute distrust of the future for confidence; which would reduce industrial production, or curtail commerce, would come as a calamity to hundreds of thousands of wage-workers and salaried men the country over.

Business in every line is good, and in the main improving all the time. There is a halt perceptible in some lines, but it is not due to trade conditions, but is the usual thing in every Presidential campaign, especially when the "outs" have to the fore some theory which presages a change in conditions should they succeed in reaching power. There is nothing at present which should induce any voter who uses his brains to turn a political corner. "Let well enough alone" is a trite old proverb which applies very closely to the present political situation.

Mr. Evans, the commissioner of pensions, estimates that there are 925,000 survivors of the Union armies in the civil war. Of this total number, the pension rolls last year carried 742,467 names. During the year 1899, a total of 24,787 pensioned veterans died—slightly more than 3 1-3 per cent. It will be 33 years yet before the last veteran of the civil war passes away, if the death rate remains the same, and he will not be a very old man, either. The year 1933 will be only 68 years after the close of the war.

TO DROP FREE SILVER.

The Democratic national convention at Kansas City promises to be made interesting by a struggle to get away from 16 to 1 and the Chicago platform.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, will hold a conference with Bryan and other leaders this week at Chicago. Despite denials sent broadcast, the conference will be devoted to an effort to get Bryan to consent to shelve the free silver issue and the Chicago platform.

The working theory of Senator Jones is that by ignoring these the gold Democrats of the states east of the Mississippi can be brought into the party fold—including those of New York.

In Democratic eyes, the whole campaign hinges on the 36 electoral votes of the Empire state. The result of the Oregon state election the other day has convinced the party leaders that the anti-expansion and other new party cries are ineffective in the West. They admit that the people there, especially in the three Pacific states and Nevada, are in favor of expansion because it promotes their prosperity through an increase of commerce across the Pacific. So the Democratic campaign is hopeless unless enough electoral votes to elect Bryan can be obtained in the East, in states which voted for McKinley in 1896.

Naturally, New York, with its 36 votes, is their objective point. They cherish the idea that if the free silver issue can be dumped, the gold Democrats will return, and the party be strong enough to carry New York, and one or two smaller states—enough to give Bryan a majority of the electoral vote.

But it is one thing to talk of getting away from free silver, and quite another to do it. More than half the Democratic state conventions have met, and nearly all of them adopted resolutions which declare strenuously for free silver. There will doubtless be a hot fight over the point, but the chances are that the silver issue can not be eliminated from the platform.

If it is done, there will be a greater bolt from the Democratic party than that of the gold Democrats of 1896. At the present juncture, it looks as though it will be impossible to get the two wings of the old party to flop together this year.

OREGON'S LEAD.

The result of the Oregon election points the way for Republican success in the national contest this fall. The recent state campaign was fought on the issue of expansion or contraction. The Democrats took the contraction side, and endorsed Bryan's utterances in favor of the independence of the Filipinos. The Republicans took the ground that expansion is an accomplished fact, and their plank on the subject was the following:

> We heartily indorse the policy of the administration and particularly in securing the Philippine Islands and demand that they shall be retained as American territory. We have confidence that the American people, without departing from their traditions, will give security to personal and property rights, justice, liberty and equality before the law to all who live beneath its flag. We indorse the policy of the administration in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines, headed by Aguinaldo.

The Republicans made the fight against the field, the Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans combining against them. In 1896, the Republicans carried the state against a similar fusion by a plurality of 2,117. Two years later, the Republicans defeated the same combination by a plurality of 10,551, the largest they had achieved since 1894. Thomas H. Tongue was elected to Congress in the First district by a plurality of 2,037, and Malcolm A. Moody was elected in the Second by a plurality of and by majorities quite as great as those 6,657. Both were re-elected this year, and by majorities quite as great as those of 1898.

The result in Oregon is a sure indication of the drift of public opinion on the Philippine question. It presages a splendid victory for McKinley and the Republican party in the nation next November.

AGUINALDO AND BRYAN.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, has received from Manila a circular printed by the insurgents for circulation among the Filipinos. It consists of an appeal signed by Aguinaldo, to the natives to continue resistance to the Yankees until "Mackinley" is defeated for re-election, when he declares that Bryan will give the Filipinos their independence.

Then follows a number of extracts from letters and speeches of Atkinson, Boutelle and other anti-expansionist cranks. The pamphlet closes with a letter, purporting to be written from Washington in August of last year, in which this announcement is made:

> Mr. W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, has achieved a veritable triumph, having been vociferously applauded before the National Democratic convention of Omaha, Neb., which was composed of more than 10,000 persons.

The letter goes on to exploit Bryan in similar vein, and ends by declaring that "the triumph of Mr. Bryan is also that of the Filipino cause. Mr. Bryan will declare the independence of the Philippines, as he has repeatedly set forth in his speeches. Mr. Bryan therefore represents the independence of the archipelago and represents also reason, justice and liberty."

Here is food for reflection on the part of the American people. It is clear, not only from this pamphlet, but from other statements of insurgent leaders in the Philippines, that the deluded followers of Aguinaldo really believe that Bryan's triumph means the hauling down of the American flag, and the departure of our troops from the islands. Had Mr. Bryan had the wisdom to hearken to the counsels of many of the most influential Democratic leaders of the country, and not taken up the anti-imperialism cry, the insurgents would have submitted after the destruction of their government and the scattering of their army. The blood of the American soldiers killed in this guerilla warfare, as well as of the Filipinos who fell, is upon the head of the Nebraska demagogue.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

St. Louis won in congress and $5,000,000 has been appropriated for the great exposition of 1903 on condition that the state raises and expends $10,000,000. It is believed this will be done and the government appropriation be made available. The other states in the Louisiana purchase will expend several millions on the big show, and altogether St. Louis will have more money for the exhibition than had Chicago for the World's fair. Here's hoping the old southern city will make a great success of the enterprise and that she will not suffer from a reaction when it is all over.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 5 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Were one to give full credit to the reports by cable, he would judge a clash of opposing interests in China to be well nigh inevitable. It may come, it is true; but if so, it will be forced by the rebellion in China against the foreigners.

The Boxer movement has for its motto "China for the Chinese; death to foreigners!" It is an uprising against the introduction of railroads, telegraphs and other modern ideas, including Christian missions. It is an endeavor to dam the tide of modern progress, which threatens to sweep over the hoary civilization of the Flowery Kingdom.

The Empress Dowager is in full sympathy with the rebellion, and she is the government. The Boxer hordes do as they please, for they are sure of her sympathy. Were she to attempt, in good faith, to put them down, the movement would turn at once into a rebellion against the Manchu dynasty, which the Chinese themselves have always hated and feared, because it is foreign. China's rulers are Manchus, not Chinese.

The foreign powers, including the United States, have so far done nothing but their plain duty—to endeavor to protect the lives and property of their citizens—business men, missionaries and others—against the Boxers. They have called upon the Pekin government to do its duty, but it has not, nor will it.

There is but one power which has a land force near enough to do effective service. Russia has some 25,000 men in the province she acquired a year or so ago from China. The Boxer movement is spreading. While the foreign naval vessels can control the ports where they lie, the force of marines available for land service is certainly inadequate to cope with the frenzied hordes of rebels.

But if Russia marches her army to Pekin, Japan is more than likely to put on her war paint, and declare war against that empire. She has already declared that any further aggressions by Russia in China will be deemed cause for hostilities. And the best information at hand goes to show that Russia is not yet ready for war. Japan's fleet is vastly superior to the czar's naval force in the Pacific. The great Trans-Siberian railway is not completed. It is said in London that it will not be available to transport an army from European Russia to the scene of the present trouble until three years hence.

The Boxer uprising thus seems to be forcing the hands of the Powers, and compelling them to action before they are fully prepared. England has her troops busy in South Africa. She can throw a huge fleet into Chinese waters, but she can not send an army immediately for land operations.

The world will wait with anxiety to see the outcome of this most serious complexity.

TAMMANY'S ICE TRUST.

The city of New York is in the grasp of Tammany. That Democratic spoils organization controls the city government from mayor down. The people of that city are similarly at the mercy of the American Ice company, which monopolizes the ice supply of New York city and contiguous municipalities. The trust has already doubled the price of ice to consumers. This has led to an inquiry as to the stockholders of the ice trust, which develops the fact that the Tammany leaders—the political bosses of the metropolis—are in control of this profitable Democratic trust. Here are the names of those most heavily interested:

> Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of Greater New York; Augustus Van Wyck, his brother, who was the Democratic candidate for governor two years ago and howled vigorously against trusts; John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall; Richard Croker, the actual leader; two members of Croker's family; Hugh J. Grant, formerly mayor of New York and an influential Tammany leader; J. Sergeant Cram, president of the dock commission; C. F. Murphy, member of the dock commission; and these justice of the supreme court: George C. Barrett, George L. Ingraham, James Fitzgerald, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Edgar L. Fursman and Chester B. McLaughlin.

It would be impossible to maintain an ice monopoly by the trust without exclusive dock privileges, for the ice is all brought down the Hudson by water to the city. A bill to prevent monopoly in dock privileges was drafted in New York city, with the approval of Mayor Van Wyck, who then held no stock in the ice trust. The bill was passed by the legislature at Albany, but had to bear the approval of the mayor of Greater New York. In the interim Mayor Van Wyck received $575,000 of stock of the ice trust, par value. He refused to accept the bill, which thus failed to become a law. Then the monopoly of dock privileges was granted by the dock board, two of whose members are heavy stockholders in the trust.

The charter of Greater New York provides that no officer of the city "shall be or become, directly or indirectly, interested in or in the performance of any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is payable from the city treasury." It provides also that no officer shall become interested, directly or indirectly, "in the purchase or lease of any real estate or other property" belonging to the city. Therefore, as Mayor Van Wyck and Messrs. Cram and Murphy, dock commissioners, are stockholders, they have violated the charter, are guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be removed from office, the mayor by the governor and the dock commissioners by the mayor's successor.

Application has been made by petition to Governor Roosevelt to remove Van Wyck from office. He has instructed the attorney general to make an investigation, which is now proceeding. The governor will proceed carefully and deliberately, as is but just, for the mayor's social, business and political career is involved in the outcome. Though the matter is local, it is of interest to the whole country in its political bearing, for it shows the hollowness of Democratic tirades against trusts.

The cables from Lourenzo Marques report that town to be swarming with foreigners who have been serving with the Boer army. They are loudly complaining that the Boers has not paid them. This proves that they are mercenaries, instead of volunteers for freedom; and their precipitate flight at the advance of the British shows them to be cowards.

It is now Major General Joseph A. Wheeler, U. S. A., and every patriotic American, north and south, congratulates him on his well-earned promotion.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Chinese Trouble.

The storm center in world politics hangs over Pekin, the capital of the water-logged Chinese empire and Tientsin, its seaport, 65 miles distant, one of the 13 ports open to foreign trade. The riots and outrages, involving the loss of many lives and a vast amount of property, which have occurred in the Yang tse Valley are the work of the "Boxers," a kind of political league, the inspiring principle of which is hatred of foreigners and resistance to foreign innovation. The war cry of the Boxers is practically the same as that which Denis Kearney's cohorts shouted in California a few years ago: "The Chinese must go." The Boxers cry: "Death to the foreigners."

The situation at Pekin, from the Western point of view is extremely critical. There is material in abundance at the capital and at Tientsin for a disastrous explosion. The western nations have landed a force sufficient, perhaps, to protect their respective consulates in the two cities, but not large enough to protect life and property in the surrounding country. Russia is the only power that has an adequate military force within easy range, and the Chinese government is being pressed to call on Russia to intervene and restore order. All the world knows what this means and resents it. Japan peremptorily forbids it and will oppose such a move by force, it is said.

In the Philippines.

Reports from General MacArthur in the Philippines disprove all statements that there is still organized resistance by the insurgents. Definite plans have been mapped out for the return of the volunteer troops on the islands and the substitution of regulars. President McKinley has been advised that the Taft commission is already at work in Manila arranging the preliminaries, with the assistance of the military wing, of establishing local government in the pacified communities.

Pio del Pilar Taken.

Gen. Pio del Pilar, the most successful and energetic of the Filipino leaders, is reported to have been captured near Manila. The capture is important because of the moral effect it must have upon the natives. Pilar at large might give the weaker of the American garrisons a good deal of trouble during the rainy season, and Gen. McArthur is to be congratulated upon having secured at least the military head of the rebellion.

More West Point Cadets.

The Military Academy bill, as passed by both houses of Congress, adds one hundred cadets to the present maximum strength of the corps. This increase is made by providing that two cadets may be appointed at large from each state, and that the President may appoint thirty. The law up to this time limited the number appointed by the President to twenty. The two additional cadets from the states at large will be nominated by the Senators, as is now done by the Representatives in case of vacancies from the Congressional districts. Under the law as amended the corps of cadets will hereafter consist of a maximum of 481. The intention of the law is, of course, to provide a greater number of trained officers for service in the regular army. Many promotions and retirements have resulted from the Spanish war, and West Point's supply of junior officers was not equal to the demand.

Cuban Elections.

The municipal elections in Cuba have been fixed for June 16. The census of the islands show that the population is 1,572,767, of whom 20,478 are Spanish, 1,296,367 Cubans and 175,426 in suspense. Of the total, 443,426 can read and write, and there will be at least 140,000 qualified native Cuban voters under the proposed basis of suffrage. Negroes contribute only 22 per cent of the population. This is not a bad showing. There are not enough negroes to keep aflame racial prejudice, and there is a large basis of intelligence.

No Other Frauds.

In an authorized interview General Wood at Havana assures us that the scandals of our administration on the island are confined to the postal department, over which, he is justified in reminding the public, he has had no control whatever. In that department the charge against Neely and others is one of larceny—plain stealing because they were not well watched and the money was within reach. As it is unlikely that any one knows more of affairs on the island than General Wood, and as he has been found in the past eminently reliable and always frank in his public communications, the assurances he gives may be taken at their face value. The inference is a safe one, too, that if he had been given control over the employes of the postal department the scandal would not have occurred.

Wheat in the Southwest.

Kansas and Oklahoma have begun to gather the finest wheat crop that was ever harvested on a large area in this country. Secretary Coburn, referring to the Kansas crop, says: "It is doubtful if the sun ever shone upon a like area of wheat, in a single state, more promising than that in Kansas." These words are equally applicable to Oklahoma and also to Southern Nebraska. This vast wheat area will raise about 125 million bushels of wheat this year—enough to feed a third of the entire population of the United States for a year.

If all the rest of the country had been as productive as Kansas and Oklahoma this year wheat would sell at such a low price as to make the crop unprofitable. But it so happens that in the entire area east of the Mississippi river the crop is short. In some sections it is practically a failure. Moreover, a prolonged drought in the Northwest threatens to greatly curtail the yield of spring wheat. The great southwest, therefore, is the only part of the country, except the Pacific states, that has a large crop, and this means, of course, that the wheat of Kansas, Oklahoma and Southern Nebraska will command good prices.

Business Situation.

The present season is one when the general tendency in business circles is naturally toward dullness. To use a common expression, it is "between hay and grass"—too late for much spring and summer trade activity except in a few special lines, and too early for extensive preparations for fall business. This year the coming national elections tend someyhat to induce more than the usual amount of conservatism, and there is also the overproduction of the last two years, which has not yet been fully cared for. As a consequence a readjustment of prices to changing conditions is still the order of the day.

Snetiment, however, is apparently of the most hopeful description, aside from some feeling of uncertainty with regard to the effects of the political campaign, notwithstanding the comparative dullness in trade circles that prevails just now. It is felt that with the present enormous merchandise exports the foundations of business are sound.

STORIES OF MRS. GLADSTONE.

MRS. GLADSTONE IN GIRLHOOD.

MRS. GLADSTONE IN 1898.

Dispatches from London report Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the premier, as seriously ill. The news that Mrs. Gladstone is sinking rapidly has profoundly stirred English society, in which she was a prominent, if eccentric, figure during the 59 years of her wedded life.

Mrs. Gladstone is the heroine of countless stories and anecdotes. The following illustrate the devotion and idealization in which she held her statesman husband, and the kindness of heart and the peculiarities that kept her before the British public.

Gladstone at one time had occasion to address an open-air meeting whose tone was decidedly hostile to himself. Even the presence of Mrs. Gladstone at the Grand Old Man's side could not silence the hisses and catcalls until, as the sun began to beat down fiercely upon the speaker's bald head, his wife's solicitude for his health led her to raise a sun umbrella and stand holding it over him. The sight of the aged couple's devotion to each other turned the tide of popular favor, and the air was rent by wild cheers for "The Grand Old Woman."

Mrs. Gladstone was affectionately referred to by her husband as "the best nurse in all England." She also had a mania for prescribing [illegible] to her friends [illegible] were ailing. James Russell Lowell, when minister to England, [illegible] Mrs. Gladstone forced on him a particularly abominable black draught. He [illegible] afterward:

"She gave it in such a sweet, motherly way that the stuff tasted better than the best cocktail."

A celebrated prima donna once complained to Mrs. Gladstone:

"I am so lonely in the world. I can't help others."

"Yes, you can," came the Grand Old Woman's ready reply; "you can sing to them."

A friend calling on Mrs. Gladstone introduced some topic of great political interest, adding piously:

"Only He who is above can guide our land through this crisis."

To which Mrs. Gladstone replied in all sincerity:

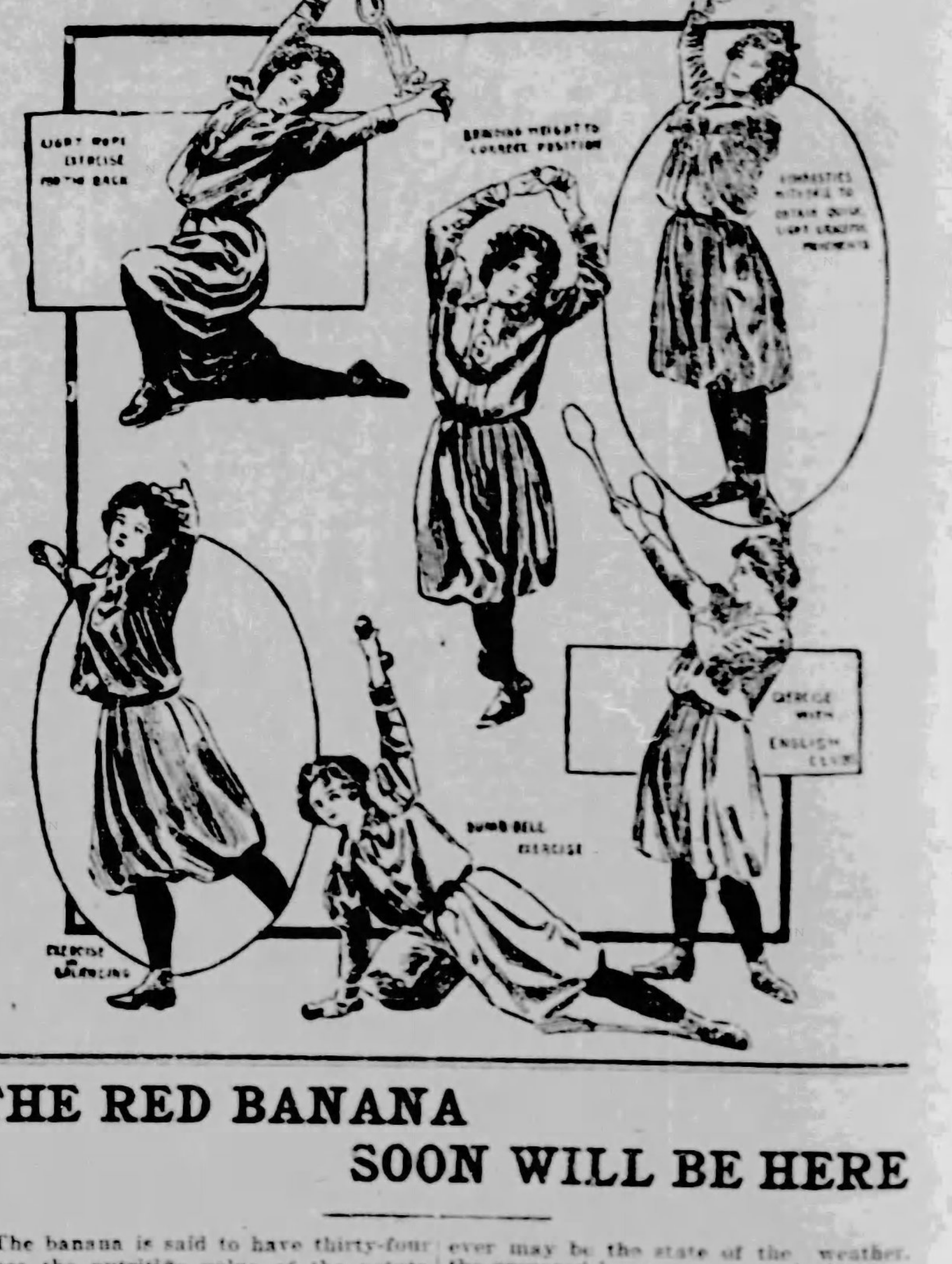
"How clever of you to guess that Mr. Gladstone was upstairs. He'll be down in a moment."

FATE OF TRAMPS IN OKLAHOMA

HOBOES ACT AS HORSES, THE DRIVER USING A REVOLVER.

The western part of the United States is nearly overrun with tramps. In the territory of Oklahoma several of the farmers have tried the scheme of working them in cultivating fields. J. C. Miller, in the town of Bliss, controls about 3,000 acres of land, and, as horses and mules are scarce in this part of the country, he hired a number of tramps to take their places. The accompanying photograph shows a team of tramps hitched to a cultivator. When the team is in motion the men stand upright and walk at the usual gait, but in starting they bend over to get more of a purchase in starting the machine. The driver uses a revolver instead of a whip, but merely fires it when he wishes to start the team, although it is very convenient at times for self-defense.—Chicago News.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR GIRLS.


LIGHT ROPE EXERCISE
BENDING WEIGHT TO CORRECT POSITION
DUMB BELL EXERCISE
EXERCISE WITH ENGLISH CLUB

THE RED BANANA SOON WILL BE HERE

The banana is said to have thirty-four times the nutritive value of the potato and twenty-five times that of bread. In the West Indies the natives cut the fruit into strips called "pegs," dry these in the sun, and grind them into flour, out of which many excellent dishes are made. No cheaper food grows in the tropics. The plant begins bearing fourteen months after being planted. It requires no cultivation and produces harvests uninterruptedly for eleven years. A few feet of ground nourishes a plant, and the space of a dooryard will grow plants enough to maintain a large family.

Ever since the trouble between Spain and the United States red bananas have ceased to be a factor in this country. For two or three years we have received only the yellow fruit from Jamaica and Central America. Several years ago the tables were turned and the red fruit predominated, and the yellow fruit was as much of a curiosity as the red fruit is now. In another year it is expected that large quantities of the red fruit will come here from Cuba. The plantations there were destroyed during the war, but now are well under cultivation again.

Desiccated bananas are to be a new delicacy in the markets of the United States. Arthur F. Spawn, of Baltimore, is said to be the originator of the idea, and after a trip to Jamaica has sent representatives there to build a plant for carrying out the plan. As yet the evaporation idea is in its infancy, but there seems to be no doubt that it will be perfected, and bananas that now cannot be shipped from Jamaica in the natural state will reach the markets of the United States in another form. Whatever may be the state of the weather, the prepared bananas can reach the market in an attractive condition without being affected by the summer heat or winter chill, as is the case with fruit when forwarded on its original bunch from the plant.

In a small way the evaporated fruit has been tried in Europe, to which country it is impossible to send it in quantities in the natural state. Confectioners like evaporated bananas as a base for candied fruits, and bakers can use them in a variety of ways.

Bananas have been evaporated to some extent in Nicaragua, and, according to authentic information, if the plan proves successful, the industry will be introduced into the banana-producing districts throughout Central America, the West Indies, and probably all other tropical and semi-tropical regions where the banana is grown.

The general method of evaporation is that pursued with juicy fruits. The thoroughly ripe banana is placed in an oven and subjected to heat for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, as may be required. The sugar crystallizes on the outside. The evaporated product is then packed in boxes for the wholesale trade. It takes six pounds of fresh fruit to make one pound of the evaporated product, hence the economy in space in transporting is important, to say nothing of the saving in preventing decay in transit.

Banana flour is being introduced in the American market, where it may take the place of wheat flour in the making of alimentary pastes. However, it is used only in a few districts as yet on account of its high price.—New York Press.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember.) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

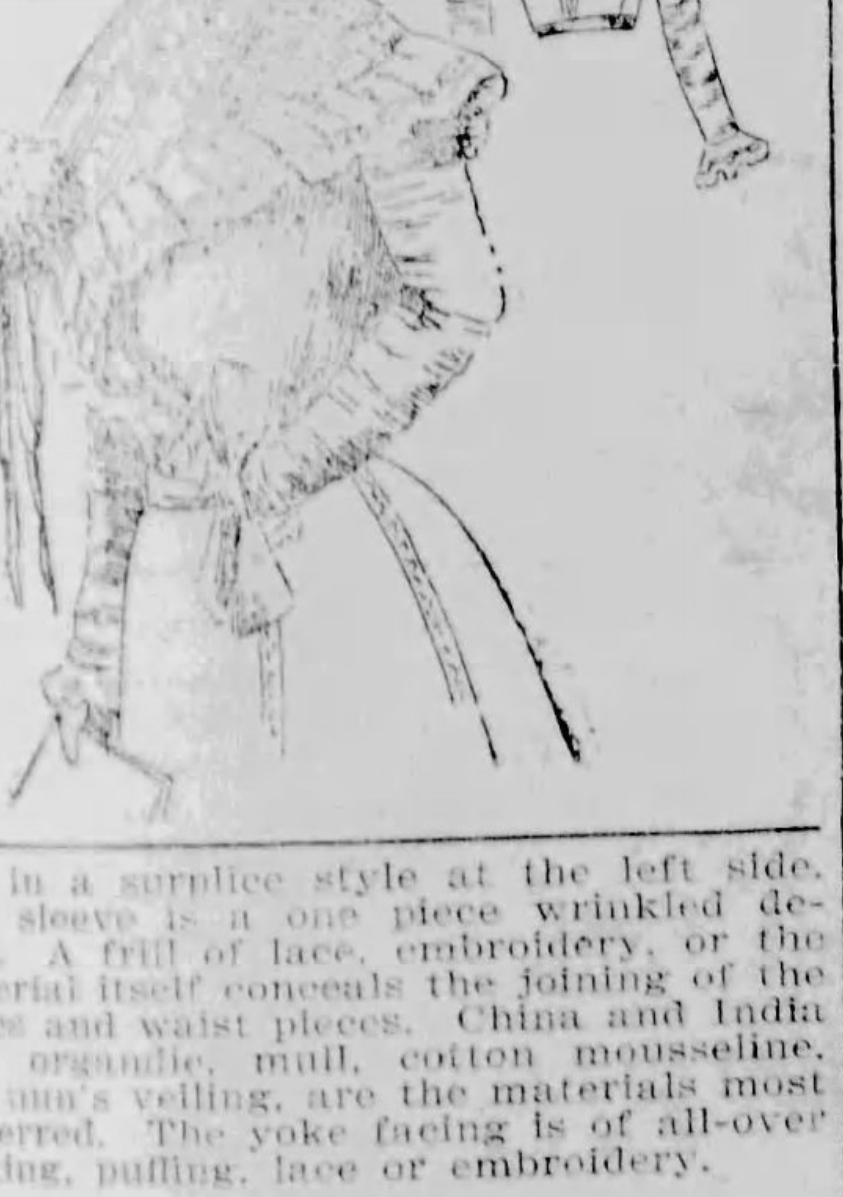
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

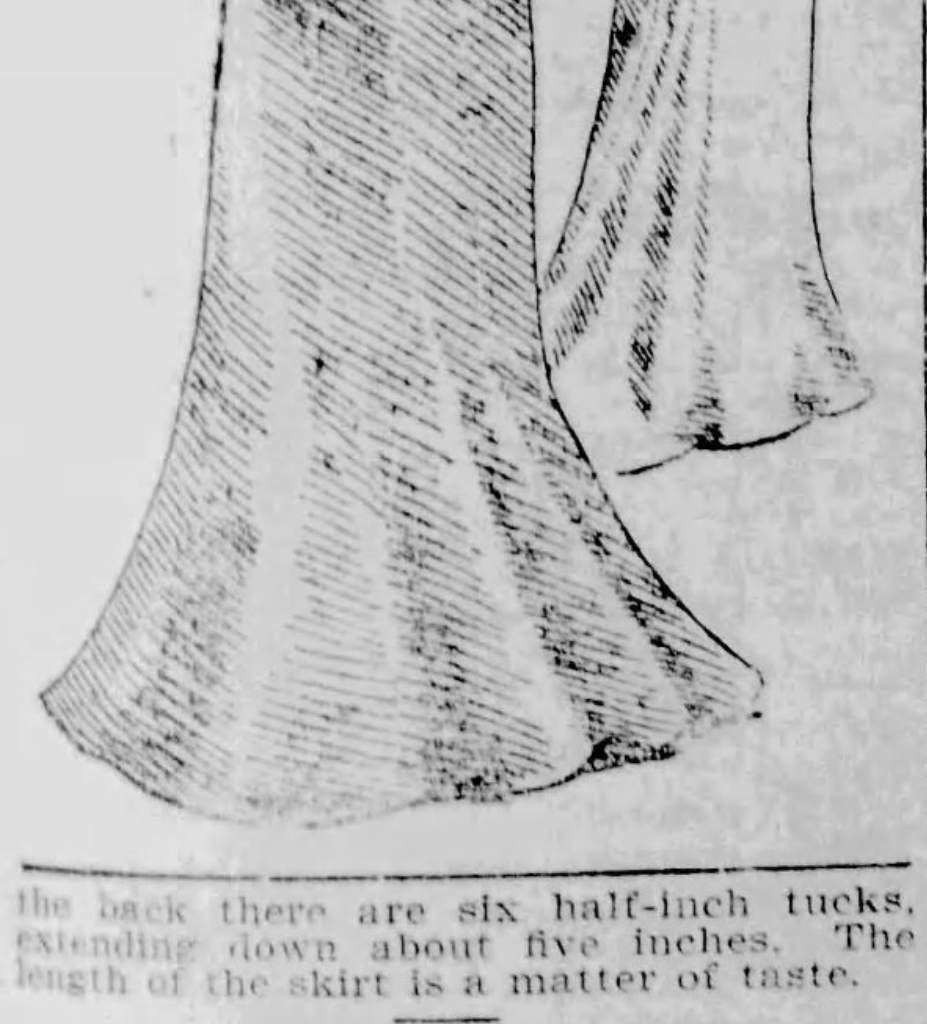
1826—Lamar Waist.

Sizes for 16 years, and 34 and 36 inches bust measure. A quaint and simple design to complete a gown for house or street wear, according to material and trimming selected. The fichu effect, low over the shoulders, is an attractive feature. The deep pointed yoke is the same back and front, and the back has a slight fullness at the waist line. The fronts are gathered at the waist-line and end in a surplice style at the left side. The sleeve is a one piece wrinkled design. A frill of lace, embroidery, or the material itself conceals the joining of the yokes and waist pieces. China and India silk, organdie, mull, cotton mousseline, and nun's veiling, are the materials most preferred. The yoke facing is of all-over tucking, pulling, lace or embroidery.



1828—Cameron Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. The Cameron is an extremely stylish design of the new circular skirt, having a single seam in the center of the back. It is fitted at the hips with two darts and in the center of the back there are six half-inch tucks, extending down about five inches. The length of the skirt is a matter of taste.

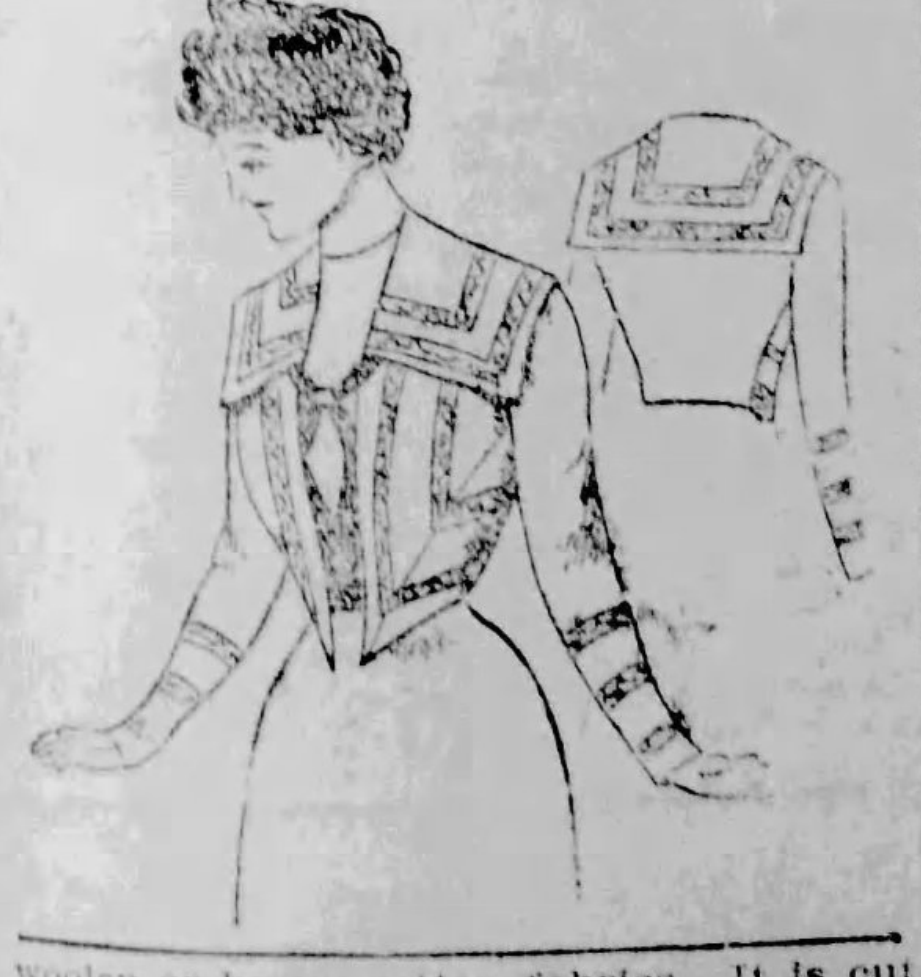


1823—Jeffries Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 Inches Bust Measure.

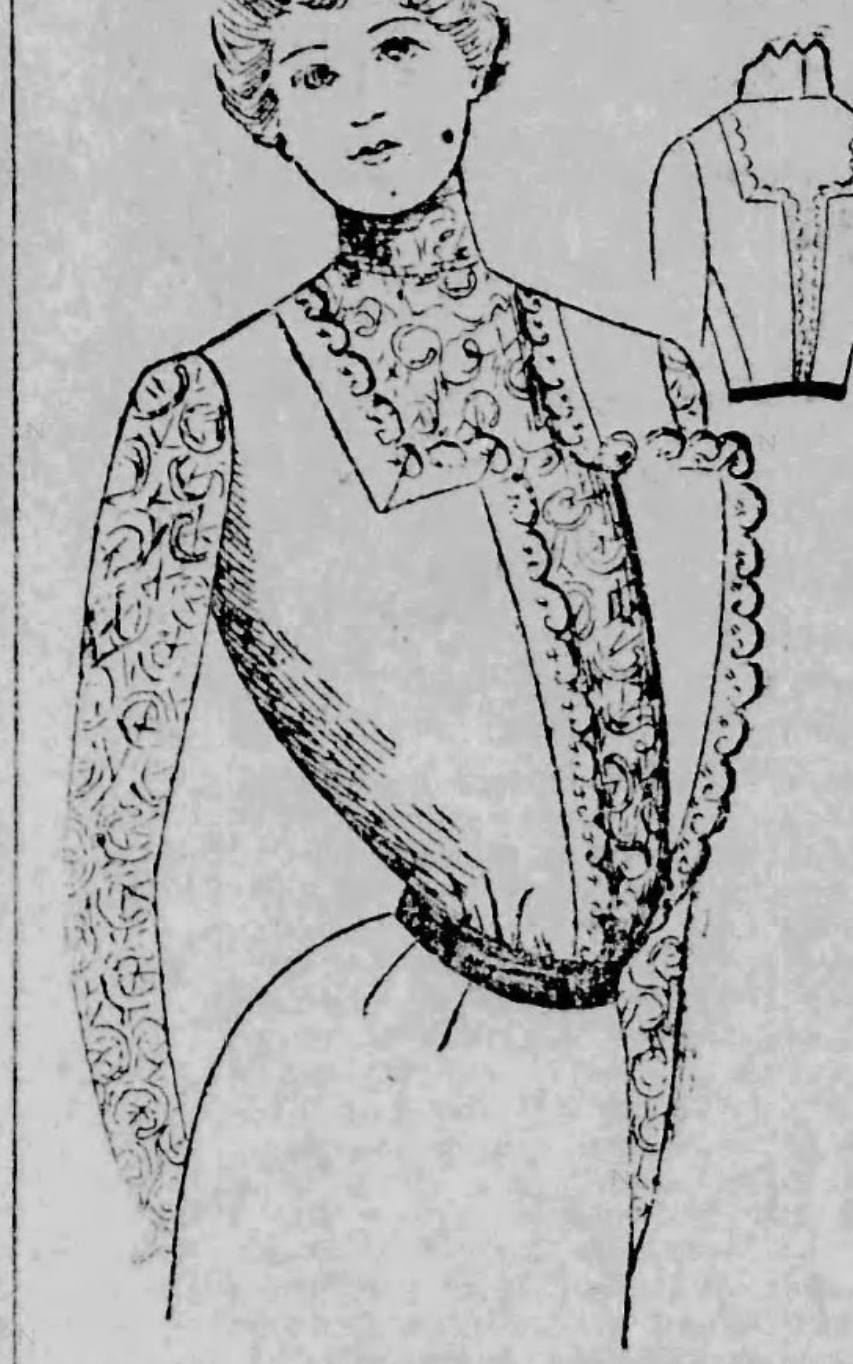
1831—Jeffries Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. An attractive new Eton especially designed for either woolen or heavy cotton fabrics. It is cut to be thrown open over a blouse, and has a wide collar, trimmed in any preferred way. One of this season's new specialties is seen in the dart extending to the armhole. There is a one-piece back, and long close sleeves. The model from which this design was taken was made up of wide-wale pique, trimmed with bands of insertion.



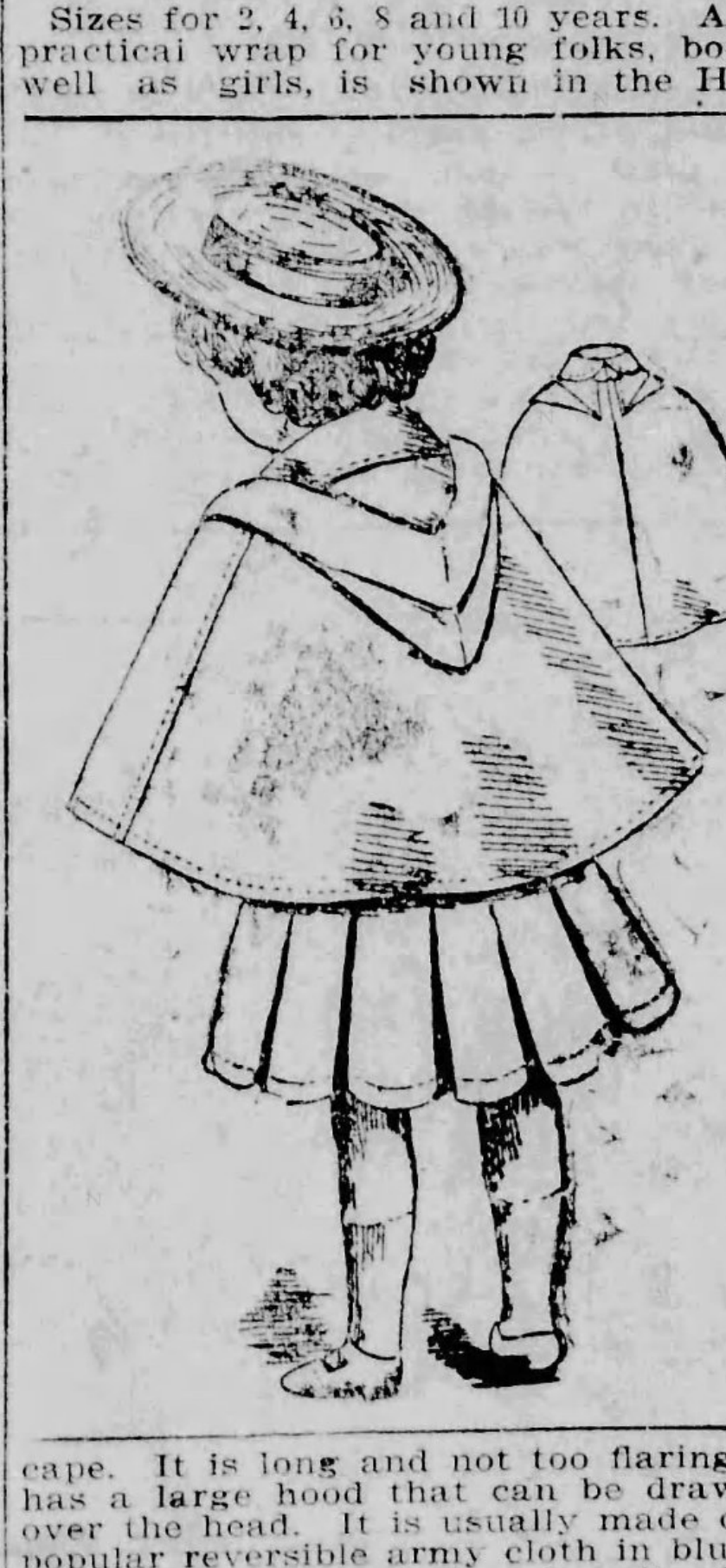
1821—Lansdowne Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. An extremely stylish design becoming to almost any figure. It is the same, front and back. There is a fitted lining on which the vest is faced. The sleeve is long and close fitted and ends in points at the hands. As illustrated the outside of the waist is of soft pastel gray veiling and the vest and sleeve of all-over lace.



1835—Hubert Cape.

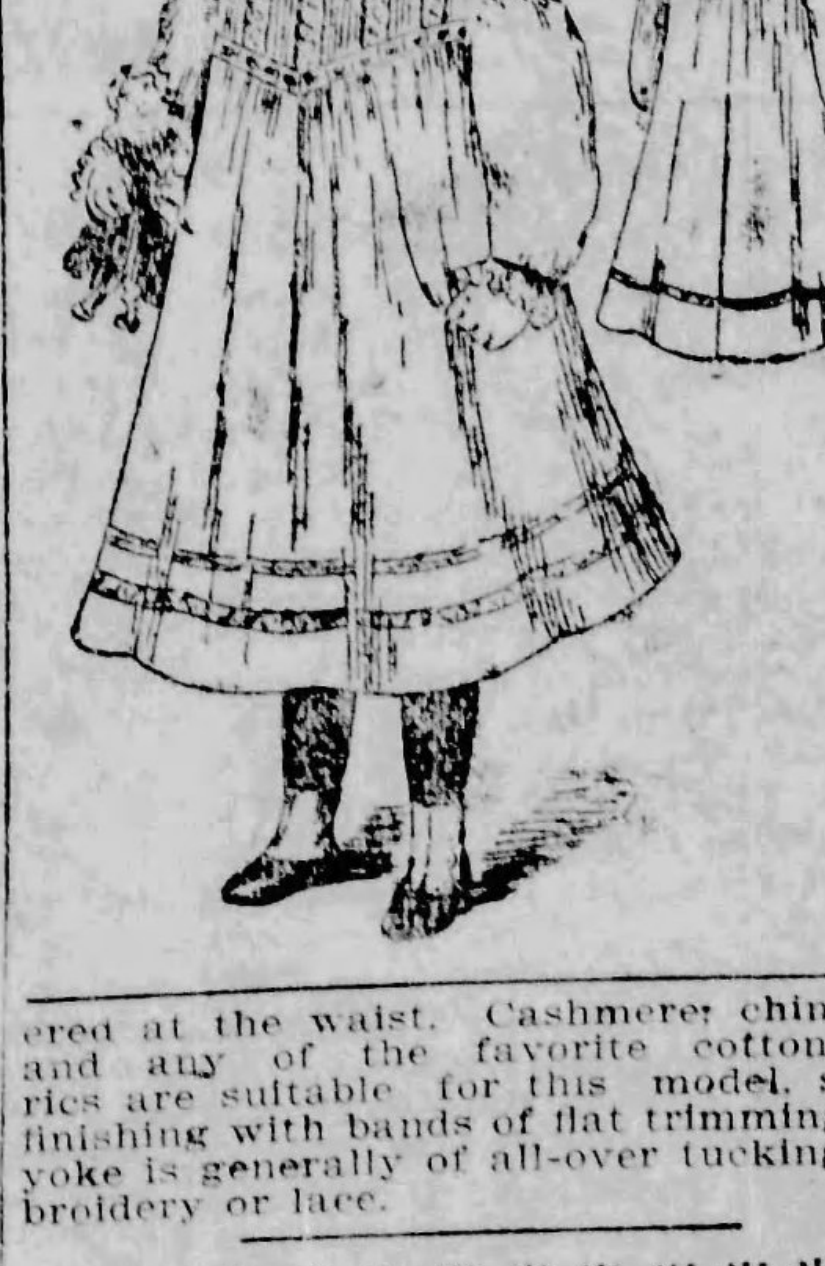
Sizes for 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A very practical wrap for young folks, boys as well as girls, is shown in the Hubert cape. It is long and not too flaring, and has a large hood that can be drawn up over the head. It is usually made of the popular reversible army cloth in blue and red, or of any of the favorite double faced cloths.



DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1838—June Frock.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. A charmingly simple frock for little girls is here portrayed. Besides being pretty, it has the merit of being comfortable, as it fits so loosely. The skirt is cut to gather full around the pointed yoke, both front and back, and the sleeves are full and gathered at the waist. Cashmere, china silk and any of the favorite cotton fabrics are suitable for this model, simply finishing with bands of flat trimming. The yoke is generally of all-over tucking, embroidery or lace.



Origin of the "Boxers."

London Mail.

Since the murder of Mr. Brooks, who was hacked to death in a Chinese village, many people have asked, Who are the Boxers?" The Chinese society of Boxers constitutes in reality a great clan of murderers, estimated to contain over 11,000,000 semi-barbarians, well organized, well armed, and as savage in their fanaticism as the Sudan dervishes.

The society was originally formed with the beneficent intention of protecting honest men in China from bandits. It was called To Tao Hwri, which means "The Society of the Great Sword," a title which seems to have been changed at a comparatively recent date to the more familiar name which so often appears in our newspapers just now.

When and where the clan originated is not certain. The natives refer to it as an "ancient" society but that may mean ten years or one hundred. It is agreed that at first its principles were laudable and its work good but as it became more powerful and increased in numbers many dishonest and designing persons entered it for the prestige and protection it accorded just as dishonest and designing persons ally themselves with influential bodies in other lands to-day.

These men proved a disturbing element and in many cases directed the efforts of the society against their personal enemies whom they represented as bandits and lawless persons. Terrified by persecution, the innocent victims looked around for protection, and discovered it in the Christian missionaries. It is said that they professed conversion. At any rate, it seems to be clear that the missionaries succeeded in protecting them, and thus intensified the feeling which has always existed in China against Christian evangelists.

In many districts of Shantung countless Christian homes have been destroyed. German Protestants and German Catholics, English churchmen and Congregationalists have been alike the victims of shocking outrages.

DICK HUNKER TALKS ON POLITICS

"No, I never thought much of a feller that takes his politics from his father and grandfather," said Dick Hunker, answering a remark of one of the group. "That's is all right in religion, if a man wants to do it. But in politics it's different. There's Bill Smith, for instance. He brags that his grandfather voted for Andrew Jackson and his father for Vallandingham. There isn't a thing in the Democratic platform now that was there when Jackson ran, to say nothing of t'other feller."

Nobody saw fit to dispute the point. So Dick went on:

"There are too many men make their politics a kind of religion. Some Republicans do it—mostly old soldiers' sons, I guess. But lots and lots of Democrats are that way. You see the Democrats are like the poor. We've have had 'em always with us. So there's been time for a lot of the critters to divide up into sects, just like people do about religion."

"Well, tell us how the Democrats resemble the sects," drawled a listener.

"Well, there's the Democrat that's all the time talkin' free silver, in season and out of season. He can't meet you on a street corner without givin' you a dose. Now that sort always puts me in mind of the Methodists. Maybe I'd better say a Methodist revival preacher. Gives you hot stuff all the time. His jaw's doin' stunts whenever and wherever."

"And who are the Hardshell Baptists among the Democrats?" queried another listener.

"Oh, the feller that is all the time talkin' about nobody bein' a really Democrat unless he believes in the Chicago platform from cellar to garret. That's the test of the faith, just as bein' dipped is the test of the only real Christian, accordin' to the Baptists. If you don't go down into the water and be dipped, you've got no show for learnin' the harp in the sweet bye-and-bye. That's what your true-blue Baptist thinks; and the fellow that won't admit you can be a Democrat unless you swallow the whole Chicago platform is as like him as two peas."

"Well, go on, Dick; tell us what this man Benedict is—the fellow with the yacht, who carries Grover Cleveland for ballast when he goes out for sea-fishing. T'other day he said he and Grover were 'orphans.'"

Dick chuckled. "That's easy, boys. Cleveland and Benedict and that crowd are agnostics. They can't believe what the other Democrats believe. Say it don't stand to reason that such rot can be true. Talk about the Chicago platform just as Bob Ingersoll used to talk about the Bible. All full of mistakes. Only they don't call 'em 'Mistakes of Moses' but 'Mistakes of Bryan.'"

"Well, what are the Populists?"

"They are the Roman Catholics of politics. They believe if the government prints on a bit of paper, 'This is a dollar,' that changes it into a sure-enough dollar. Just like the Roman belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation."

"Now the free traders, Dick. What are they?"

"The Millerites, of course. The millennium was to begin as soon as a free trade bill went through, you remember. Well, the Wilson bill was passed, but the millennium didn't show up on schedule time. Only difference is, the Millerites admitted that their figurin' was a little off, while the free traders stick to their foolishness."

"Who are the Presbyterians among the Democrats?"

"The ones that are trying to get away from the Chicago platform, of course."

"How's that?"

"Isn't there a lot of Presbyterians that don't want to give up their church, and join another, but want to drop the old Westminster confession of faith? Say it's out of date; too many Presbyterians don't believe part of it or all of it. Same way with the Democrats. They want to get away from the Chicago platform. Say too many Democrats won't stand for it this year. See?"

A laugh went round the circle, and one remarked he "guessed the gold Democrats would all come into camp this year, anyhow."

"Not on your life!" responded Dick, with emphasis. "It'll be like that weddin' that was to have come off down in East Tennessee, years ago, when I was down there doin' a little horse-tradin'."

"Tell us the story, Dick."

"There was a man school teacher down there, a bachelor, about 30 years old. He had pretty strict views about baptism. He didn't believe it was necessary to go swimmin'. Thought a little water sprinkled on your head was just as good as a whole river full, and not so mussy.

"He had been goin' to see a girl of about 25 or so. They called her an old maid. She was a little short-tempered, too. Bein' a Campbellite, she believed in bein' dipped all over. Well, finally they agreed to get married, and she went to makin' her trooso. One evening they were sittin' together, talkin' about their wedding. He was a sort of jay, without good horse sense, and he remarked to the old girl:

"'Matilda, there are two times in the future that I look forward to with deep pleasure.'

"'What are they, Henery?' chirruped she.

"'The first is that sacred hour when I shall call you wife. The second is, when our first child is baptized.'

"She had leaned over toward him when he got out he word 'wife'—they were sittin' on the parlor sofa. But at his secondly she straightened up and said:

"'How do you expect to have it baptized?'

"'Sprinkled, of course,' said the jay.

"'I'd have you know that no child of mine will ever be sprinkled,' says she. 'They will all be dipped.'

"The man got cranky at that, and, says he, 'And I'd have you know that all my children shall be sprinkled.'

"'Then your children won't be my children!' she shouted. 'Now you git out!' He got, and there was no weddin'.

"That's goin' to be the way with the gold Democrats and the Bryanites. Each wants the other to come over to their way of thinkin', and so there'll be no weddin'." S. S. KNABENSHUE.

BARBARA FREITCHIE.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep,

Fair as the garden of the Lord,
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde.

On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain wall,—

Over the mountain winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind; the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;

Bravest of all in Frederivk town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;

In her attic window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick, as it fell, from the broken staff
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf.

She leaned far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word;

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet;

All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;

And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more

Honor to her and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Frietchie's grave
Flag of Freedom and Union, wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Frederick town!
—Whittier.

GEN. CRONJE'S NAME.

Now that the world is ringing with the name of Piet Cronje, the famous Boer general, it is interesting to note that his patronymic was originally French. His ancestors—Pieree Crognet or Crosnier—was a French refugee who left France owing to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which had the effect of banishing all Protestants from that country. This Pierre Crognet arrived in the colony in 1698, and settled at Drakenstein, where he married Susanna Taillifer, widow of Jean Garde, also a French refugee; he left six children. It is curious to find that the Boer general bears the Christian name of his French ancestor, Pierre. It is superfluous to add, being the French equivalent for the Dutch Pieter. Cronje is a Dutch phonetic spelling of the French name Crognet or Crosnier.—The Cape Mercury.

Promptly Accepted.

Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, was playing in Richard III some years ago at Shrewsbury. When the actor came to the lines, "A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!" some one in the pit called out: "Wouldn't a donkey do, Mr. Sullivan?" "Yes," responded the tragedian, turning quickly on the interrupter. "Please come around to the stage door."—London Tit-Bits.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

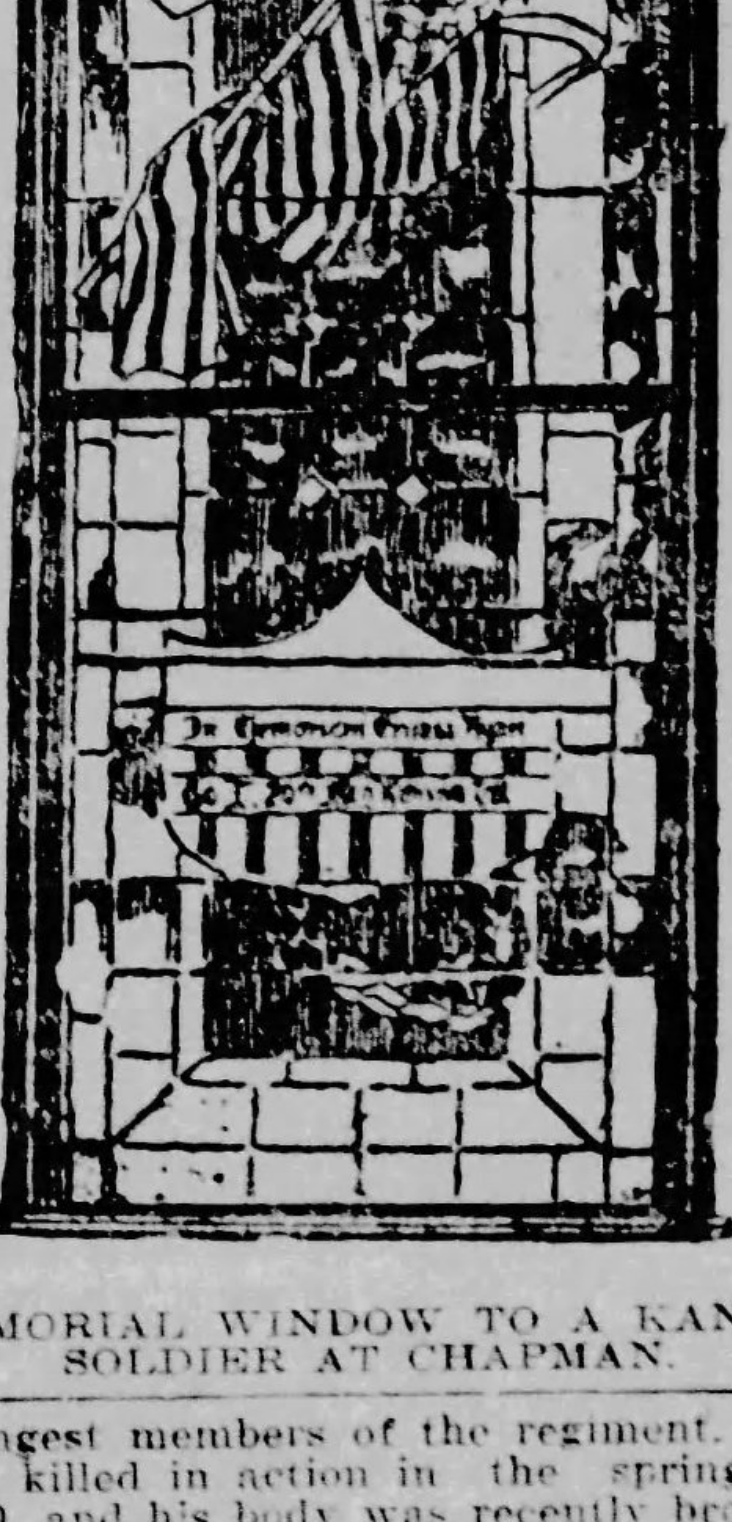
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

IN MEMORY OF A KANSAS SOLDIER

The memorial window placed in the Dickinson county high school building at Chapman, Kan., was unveiled on Memorial Day. It is the gift of students of the school and citizens of Chapman, and the expense of placing it in position was borne by the high school board of trustees.

The window is in memory of Ernest Ryan, a private in Company L, Twentieth Kansas volunteers. He was a student in the high school when he enlisted in April, 1898, and was one of the youngest members of the regiment. He was killed in action in the spring of 1899, and his body was recently brought home for burial at Hope. An appropriate monument is to be erected by the neighbors and friends of that part of the county.


MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE

MEMORIAL WINDOW TO A KANSAS SOLDIER AT CHAPMAN.

SOME CHINESE TERMS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Tsung-li-Yamen—The foreign office.

Bow Wong Wui—Society for the protection of the emperor—the reform party.

Ye Ho Chuan—Society commonly known as the "boxers"—literally, righteousness, harmony and fists.

Kwang Yu Wai—The young emperor's chief adviser, and the leader of the reform party.

Liung Kai Chu—Second adviser of the emperor and reform leader. Coming to America.

Kwang Sui—The young emperor.

Fan Kwei—Foreign devil.

Fu—A perfecture.

Chihtai—Governor general, usually superintending two provinces.

Chun Chi—The general council of state.

Chung T'ang—A grand secretary of state, of whom there are six.

Futai—Governor of a province.

Hui—A club or association.

Hsiang—A village.

Hsien—A district.

Nei Ko—Grand secretariat and imperial chancery.

Noble Impulse.

No, the trillionaire would not litigate. Sooner would he endure an invasion of his rights.

"Were I to litigate," he protested, "I should almost certainly be the cause of numbers of innocent lawyers dying rich."

This charming anecdote shows conclusively that the possession of great wealth does not necessarily sear the finer sensibilities nor deaden the springs of noble impulse.—Detroit Journal.

He Needs a Spanking.

"Will you give me a kiss, Johnny?" acked a spinster of a five-year-old.

"No, indeed," replied Johnny.

"Why not?" she asked.

"Because if I did the next thing you would be asking me to marry you."—Minneapolis Times.

News of the Week.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THIS SESSION

The Chairmen of the Two Committees State the Amounts.

Washington, June 7.—A carefully prepared statement on the appropriations of the session has been made by Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, and Chairman Cannon, of the house committee on appropriations, in accordance with custom.

The statement says:

The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress amount to $709,729,476. This sum includes $131,247,155 estimated to be on account of or incident to the late war with Spain, and deducting it, the remaining amount, $578,482,321, represents the ordinary appropriations made for the support of the government during this session.

It will be observed that, after deducting the amounts estimated to have been appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain for the ensuing, the current and the last fiscal years (which cover the period since the beginning of the Spanish war), the appropriations for the last five fiscal years, including the two immediately preceding the war—are as follows:

1897	$515,845,194
1898	528,735,079
1899	532,371,688
1900	554,278,866
1901	578,482,321

This shows an apparent excess in the ordinary appropriations at this session for 1901, of $49,407,422 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which immediately preceded the Spanish war. The chief increase in ordinary expenses for 1901 over those for 1898, are:

Increase of the navy, $7,081,916; pensions, $3,981,350; postal service, exclusive of newly acquired territory, $17,782,900; twelfth census, $9,000,000.

Permanent appropriations, including $2,000,000 for requirements of sinking fund, and $4,000,000 for redemption of national bank notes, $6,634,000.

The total of these increases is $50,252,806. These increases in federal appropriations need no defense, and but a word of explanation.

The amount for the department of agriculture is only a proper compliance with the natural demands of the agricultural interests of the country.

For pensions, the amount simply represents the natural increase of the pension roll.

For the increase of the navy, the excess over the appropriations of 1898 is necessary for the construction, armor, armament and equipment of battleships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats heretofore authorized, and is no more than is absolutely necessary toward placing the navy expeditiously in the proper condition universally demanded by the people for the national defense.

Much of the actual increase is attributable to the increased volume of business in the treasury, war and navy departments incident to the war with Spain, although no part of it is included in the table, which is submitted, of increased appropriations on account of the war.

Under permanent appropriations, aside from $6,000,000 for interest on the war loan, two considerable increases appear; one for $4,000,000 for the redemption of circulating notes of national banks out of funds deposited with the treasury for that purpose—the transaction being purely one of bookkeeping, and in no way affecting the public funds. The amount of estimated redemptions out of bank funds is simply $4,000,000 greater than in 1898, and by process of bookkeeping that amount is added to the appropriation for 1901.

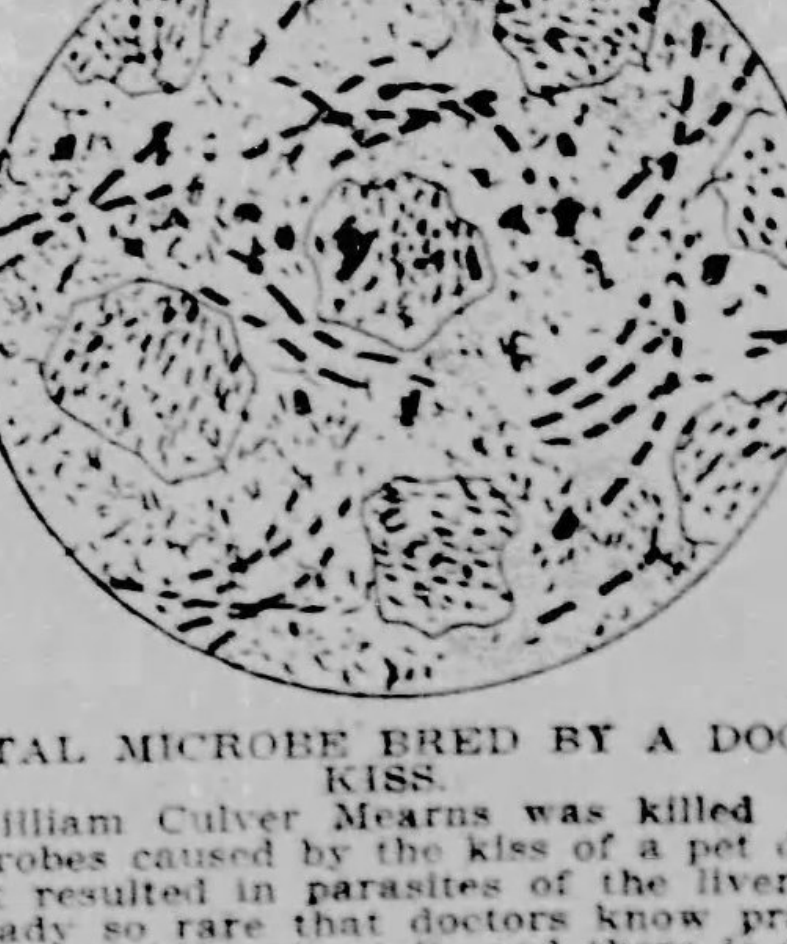
An increase of $2,000,000 is made in the amount estimated to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for 1901 over the sum estimated and included in the appropriations for 1898. This increase is on account of the Spanish war loan of $200,000,000. The approximate amounts, as nearly as they can be arrived at, appropriated on account of or incident to the war with Spain, during each of three sessions of congress held since the beginning of that war, are set forth in detail. The amounts thus appropriated during the two sessions of the last congress, covering the period to the close of the fiscal year 1900, aggregate $482,562,063.

Of this whole sum, it is estimated by the treasury department that to June 30, the total expenditures will not exceed $392,000,000, leaving a surplus of $90,000,000 after meeting outstanding obligations, to be covered into the treasury. Thus, for the conduct of that momentous war and its resultant effects congress amply made appropriations and the administration has wisely and prudently made expenditures from the liberal sums thus placed at its disposal.

DIED OF A DOG'S KISS.

New York, June 6.—The kiss of a pet dog was the direct cause of the death of young William Culver Mearns, of Hackensack, N. J., who died at the Flower hospital in this city after he had been operated on for parasite in the liver.

The young man suffered for four years before physicians were able to ascertain what the trouble was. His stomach was so swollen that for the past two years Mearns was compelled to live in pajamas, as all extra weight clothing caused him terrible pain.



FATAL MICROBE BRED BY A DOG'S KISS.

William Culver Mearns was killed by microbes caused by the kiss of a pet dog that resulted in parasites of the liver, a malady so rare that doctors know practically nothing about it, and there is not a case on record of a cure.

It was not until after Mearns was operated upon by Dr. W. Tod Helmuth that definite knowledge of the disease was obtained.

Dr. J. F. Hull by the use of X-rays had detected symptoms of parasite several days before Dr. Helmuth was called upon to operate. When Dr. Helmuth had removed a part of the diseased liver he saw beyond doubt that Mearns had been suffering from an incurable disease, and, though the operation had been successful, the physician knew that the patient would not recover.

Dr. Helmuth said that professional ethics prevented him giving information of the operation. Physicians say that there are on record only a few cases of parasite, and none where the patient recovered.

Why suffer with corns when a postal will fetch a free trial box of A-CORN SALVE? Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.

GENERAL OTIS AT WASHINGTON

Visits the President, Who Thanks Him for His Services to the Nation.

Washington, June 11.—Major General E. S. Otis, accompanied by his aides, Captain Slayden and Lieutenant Stanley, reached Washington from his home at Rochester, N. Y., where he stopped over to visit Mrs. Otis and his children, at 7:45 this morning. He was met at the station by Adjutant General Corbin and General Swann. The party were driven directly to the Arlington hotel. After breakfast General Otis repaired to the war department, where he formally reported to Mr. Meikeljohn, as acting secretary. Thence General Corbin escorted him and his aides to the White house. The President was in his private office in close consultation with Senator Allison, Senator Cullom and Justice Harlan when the party arrived. General Otis was easily recognized from his photographs by the throngs of callers who were waiting in the ante rooms, and although there was no actual demonstration in his honor, the keenest curiosity was manifested, and many of the White house visitors crowded around to catch a glimpse of the man whose dispatches have been read with much interest by the American people during the past two years. General Otis and General Corbin were immediately usherd into the President's library, where Mr. McKinley met him with the utmost cordiality, congratulating him upon his apparent good health and thanking him several times for his "signal services to the country."

General Otis made no report to the President in detail, although the situation in the Philippines in a general way was almost the sole theme touched upon. After a few minutes the President invited General Otis into his office, and presented him to Senators Allison and Cullom and Justice Harlan, and for over half an hour General Otis remained talking over the situation in the Philippines. The President and his visitors were intensely interested in what the general had to say, and with his opinion of the existing situation in the archipelago. When General Otis left the White house he was naturally reticent concerning the subject of his interview with the President, but he did not hesitate to reiterate his statement, made repeatedly since landing at San Francisco, that the Filipino's rebellion as an organization was dead. He spoke of the insurgents who still retained their arms as "robbers" and "guerillas." When his attention was called to the views of Judge Taft, the president of the Philippine commission, in the Manila dispatches printed this morning, he expressed the opinion that they were satisfactory. He said that the United States would be compelled to maintain in the Philippines for a considerable period as large an army as was there at present. "The army," said he, "will be needed as a measure of repression until the robbers and guerillas are stamped out."

General Otis said that practically all the leaders of the insurrection were either dead, captured or pacified. The recent capture of General Pilar del Rio he thought had probably been effected with the consent of that general.

"Aguinaldo," said he, "is discredited, and a dead issue."

Asked as to whether in the event of more acute complications in China troops could be spared from the Philippines for service there, General Otis replied "possibly." General Otis will leave to-night for West Point, where he will report in person to Secretary Root. He is completely in the dark as to his future consignment to duty. He will remain at West Point with the secretary until after the graduating exercises are over, and will return to Washington with the secretary, arriving here on Thursday, when he will again call on the President and make a report in detail of the operations of the army under his command and submit such suggestions and recommendations as shall seem to him proper. He will leave here again Thursday night for his old home at Rochester, where extensive preparations are being made to celebrate his home-coming on Friday.

—Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

TAYLOR WITHDRAWS.

Louisville, Ky., June 8.—W. S. Taylor has sent to the Evening Post from Indianapolis the following statement in which he declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor:

"To the Republicans of Kentucky:—At one time I thought and so announced that if the Republican nomination for governor were tendered to me I should not feel authorized to decline it.

"But after mature consideration of all interests involved in the contest for civil liberty and of my duty to myself and to my family, for whom I must provide, I feel that I should ask at your hands relief from the exactions which a nomination would impose.

"For ten long months I have borne, as best I could, the burdens which have attended this great struggle. How much I have endured for freedom's sake few will ever know. In spite of all this the will of the people has been overthrown and I have not only been robbed, but subjected to a merciless political persecution.

"The coming campaign is one of profound importance to Kentucky. The ballot must be redeemed. The victory won last fall must again be won and the theft perpetrated by the general assembly fittingly condemned.

"Our only possible redress must come through an appeal to the people. The campaign must be an active, aggressive one. No point should be neglected. Every friend of the sacred cause of human rights should be enlisted.

"To the end that the appeal should be successfully made you should select for your candidates one who may devote all his time and energies to the prosecution of the canvass. In the light of these considerations, it is therefore manifest that some other than myself should be your standard bearer.

"While I cannot longer be your leader in this great battle, yet I shall gladly render whatever assistance may be within my power, for I love liberty none the less, because of what I have suffered for her sake.

(Signed.) "W. S. TAYLOR."

Yerkes a Candidate.

Louisville, June 8.—Following the statement from W. S. Taylor saying he will not run again came the announcement of John W. Yerkes, of Danville, Ky., that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

RATHBONE AGAIN.

Havana, June 9.—The troubles of Estes G. Rathbone, former director of posts, seem to be increasing. The auditor's department has thrown out $15,000 worth of vouchers, including $8,000 worth of bills, which have been paid twice, most of them at Muncie, Ind.

The Fidelity company has been notified that it would be held responsible on Mr. Rathbone's bond. Mr. Miller, of the company, and Mr. Rathbone have held prolonged interviews during the last few days, but no decision has been arrived at regarding this new aspect of the situation. The authorities contend that the Fidelity company is responsible. Mr. Rathbone's friends insist that C. F. W. Neely deceived Mr. Rathbone, who signed at Neely's request, without knowing what.

A letter has been received here by a friend of Neely, saying that if forced to return, he will show that Rich is a liar, and that the latter received as much as he (Neely) did.

READY AT PHILADELPHIA

For Gathering of Republicans to the National Convention.

Philadelphia, June 11.—The Republican convention of 1900 has everything in readiness, practically for the quadrennial gathering of the Republicans of the United States ten days in advance of the date fixed for the opening session. All the hard work and all the anxious moments attending the preparation for the coming of the Republican hosts are over, and the city is beginning to dress up to receive its guests. The magnificent convention hall on the west bank of the Schuylkill river is complete in every detail and awaits the hour of noon on June 19.

The storm center of the convention between the sessions will be the Hotel Walton, at Broad and Locust streets. At that hotel the national committee will have its headquarters, occupying the entire fifth floor. The meetings of the national committee, beginning next Wednesday, will be held in one of the banquet rooms on the tenth, or top floor of the hotel.

The Walton also will be the stamping ground of the Maine, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri state delegations. The vice-presidential booms of the sons of these states will also find lodgment at the Walton. National Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick will occupy suites of rooms at the Bellevue, a block from the Walton, along with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and other leading Republicans.

At the Lafayette hotel will be quartered the delegations from Alaska, Indiana, Idaho, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Virginia, while the Continental hotel will house the Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Texas and Wyoming contingents. The Stenton will care for the Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts and New Mexico delegations. West Virginia and Nebraska have engaged rooms at the Stratford, and Tennessee, California and Louisiana will hold forth at the Bingham house. Other state delegations will be quartered at various smaller hotels and boarding houses.

The convention hall is located in West Philadelphia, close to the University of Pennsylvania's group of buildings, and is 1 1-2 miles from the national committee headquarters and from the national district. Transportation to and from the hall is ample, facilities in this respect having been thoroughly tested time and again last fall during the National Export exposition, on which grounds the great hall is located and to whom it belongs. The auditorium is reported by national Republican leaders and newspapers critics who have attended many conventions, to be the most magnificent in appearance and most complete in every detail of any structure built in this country for a similar purpose. The acoustic properties of the hall in its enlarged condition have not been practically tested, but experts are of the opinion that they are as near perfect as can be expected of an auditorium of such size.

The seating capacity of the place is close to 16,000. The main floor is provided with 34 entrances. The main entrance is at the north, and the stage is at the southern end, eight feet above the main floor. The press stand for 500 working newspaper men is directly in front of the stage, and is four feet above the main floor. In front of the press stand is the space for the delegates, which is exactly in the center of the hall. Back of the delegates are the alternates' seats. On all four sides of the hall, running from the main floor well up to the roof, are banked row after row of seats. There is only one gallery, which runs the entire width of the hall in the rear. The band will be located in the center of the gallery. Back of the stage and away from the noise of the crowd are located various committee rooms. The telegraphic facilities are ample, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and the Associated Press having spacious rooms close to the stage and which are reached by tunnels under the seats. There are nearly two hundred wires running into the hall.

The national committee will hold its first session in this city on Wednesday, when every member is expected to be present, with the exception of Hon. James H. Wilson, of Delaware, who is in Cuba. At this meeting the committee will go over the work already done in preparation for the convention, and will smooth out the little details.

The greatest task assigned to the national committee will be the matter of contests. The committee is expected to take such action as will make the work of the credentials committee easier. With the exception of the Eleventh Pennsylvania congressional district, every delegate to the convention in the United States has been elected. The Eleventh Pennsylvania will elect its two delegates at Scranton to-day. As far as known here notice of contests have been given as follows:

Alabama—Two entire delegations.
Delaware—Two entire delegations.
Georgia—First and Eighth districts.
Louisiana—Second and Fifth districts.
Pennsylvania—Nineteenth district.
Texas—Delegates-at-large and First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth district.
Tennessee—Delegates-at-large.

OREGON ELECTION.

Portland, Ore., June 6.—Complete returns from 22 counties out of the 33 in the state show that in Monday's election the Republicans carried the head of the ticket by at least 8,000 plurality. Returns so far give Wolverton (Rep.), for justice of the supreme court, a plurality of 7,951. For congressman in the First district Tongue (Rep.) has 2,421 plurality. In the Second district, Moody (Rep.) for Congress, has 5,550 plurality.

The Republicans will control both branches of the legislature, and will have a majority of 22 on joint ballot.

The two houses will be made up as follows: Senate Republicans 20, opposition 10. House Republicans 36, opposition 24.

The woman suffrage amendment is defeated.

EATS ANYTHING

Since Leaving Off Coffee.

"I wish to give my experience with coffee for the benefit of other people. I used coffee for several years and was a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia. The doctor told me not to use coffee or tea and put me on a light diet and I felt better.

"Then I commenced to drink coffee again and had the same trouble come on.

"One day I told a friend about it, who said if I would stop drinking coffee altogether I would feel better, and advised me to use Postum Food Coffee in its place.

"I tried the Postum, but did not like it, so I told him about it, and he said I didn't cook it right, that is, didn't boil it enough, and that I should use cream instead of milk, and to make sure I would use it he sent a package to the house.

"After I used that package, I would have no more coffee in the house. Now I don't know what it is to have dyspepsia, and I can eat anything. I also give Postum to my two children and they are the healthiest children you could find anywhere. The youngest is a boy 13 months old and we have been giving him Postum for seven months, three times a day. He weighs 30 pounds, and I know that Postum is what keeps both of them so healthy.

"I think all people who have dyspepsia get it from coffee drinking.

"Yours truly, Mrs. Jno. Stringer, 29 S. Florida Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.00

Our new 1900 style Square Quaker guaranteed best of all cabinets at any price. Has real door on hinges, steel frame, best materials, rubber lined, folds flat, lasts 20 years. Turkish and Vapor baths at home 3c each. Opens the millions of pores, sweats poisons out of the blood, keeps you clean and healthy, beautifies complexion. Physicians recommend it for Colds, La Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Obesity, Female Ills, all blood, Skin, Nerve or Kidney troubles. Money refunded after 30 days use, if not as represented. Price with heater, directions, formulas, $5.00. Face Steamer $1.00 extra. Order today. Write us. Valuable Book FREE. Big Wages. Splendid Seller. AGENTS WANTED. World Mfg. Co., 87 World Bld'g, Cincinnati, O.

[We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.]

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1900 bicycle.

1900 Models, best makes, $11 to $20

'99 & '98 Models, high grade $8 to $13

500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $10. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogues for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1900 proposition is even more liberal.

Write at once for our Bargain List and special offer. Address Dept. 6 D.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.

LADIES Secret to develop your bust six inches FREE. ZANZEMETTO CO., Sect. 27, Milwaukee, Wis.

ACTIVE man for permanent position; $60 to $90 per year and expenses; no capital required. A. B. House, 132 N. 12th St., Philadelphia.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRYING TO DROP SILVER

Chairman Jones Tries to Get Bryan's Consent to Modify Platform.

Chicago, June 9.—Walter Wellman, writing from Washington to the Times-Herald says:

Mr. Bryan is to be asked to give his consent to a conservative platform at Kansas City—in other words, to drop 16 to 1 free coinage as an issue in the coming campaign. This request is to be made by none other than Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, speaking not only for himself, but for hundreds of prominent Democrats throughout the country, including nearly all of the Democratic senators, many Democratic representatives, well known state leaders in every section of the country, and last, but not least, the eastern Democratic organizations represented by ex-Senators Hill and Gorman.

This is the sensational news of the day in the political world.

It probably means that Mr. Bryan will yield to his party supporters and consent not only to the adoption of a moderate platform at Kansas City, but to subordination of the silver issue in the campaign.

Senator Jones leaves Washington next Sunday for Chicago, and in the latter city will meet Mr. Bryan and hold a conference with him. Mr. Jones told some of his colleagues to-day that he expected to succeed in his mission.

"It is all a mistake to assume that Mr. Bryan is a one-idea man," said Senator Jones. "He is a big, broad statesman. The issues have changed since 1896, and Mr. Bryan is not the man to refuse to recognize and adapt himself to new conditions."

During the last week Democratic senators have carried on a series of political conferences in the cloakrooms. They have also been in correspondence with the leading party men in their respective states. They have secured hundreds of expressions of opinion, and all these Senator Jones is prepared to lay before Mr. Bryan at Chicago.

Chairman Jones, thus armed with expressions of Democratic desires and Democratic opinion, will be prepared virtually to offer Mr. Bryan the presidency, or at least a very good chance to win it, if he will adapt himself to new conditions.

Among the arguments which Senator Jones will use is the Oregon election. The result of the election in that state proves conclusively that the Democratic party must carry New York if it is to win the Presidency.

It can not expect any gains in the west. It can not probably hold its own in that region.

The Democratic senators and other leaders who are supporting Mr. Jones in this movement expect to succeed. They believe they will secure Mr. Bryan's consent to the adoption of a conservative platform and a campaign without any 16 to 1 in it.

The letters which Senator Jones carries to Chicago to show to Mr. Bryan are filled with such expressions as these: "If we drop silver we can lick McKinley out of his boots." "Won't Colonel Bryan let up on 16 to 1? If he will we have the Republicans whipped." "What is the matter with Bryan? Doesn't he want to be President?"

Mr. Bryan is likely to be surprised when he reads these letters and the signatures attached to them. He will also be surprised when Mr. Jones tells him the result of his investigations, especially in the eastern states, where the senator claims the tide is running strong against McKinley; that all Mr. Bryan has to do to become President is to abandon the free coinage idea as a living, practical question and turn his attention to the real issues of the day.

It is significant that Senator Jones and his conferees in this movement have been in consultation recently with ex-Senators Hill and Gorman, and it is known, moreover, that the conventions in New York and Maryland, controlled by these two leaders, framed their platforms with a view to strengthening Senator Jones' hands in his appeal to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan is to be asked these two questions:

"Do you want to stand on the Chicago platform and lose the Presidency?"

Or—

"Do you want to stand on a Kansas City platform that will make you President?"

It is the confidential belief of Senator Jones, Messrs. Hill, Gorman and all the others that Mr. Bryan will adopt their view of the case.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Watertown, N. Y., June 9.—A special to the Standard from Thousand Islands Park, says:

The general conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries is in session here, four hundred delegates including the most prominent Y. M. C. A. workers being present. The conference is a great success. The program consists principally of papers on religious subjects and Y. M. C. A. work. A paper by E. H. Robinson, of Boston, on the "Opportunity of the Association in the Religious Needs of Boys," resolved itself into a suggestion that a special secretary be employed by the international committee for the purpose of evolving a definite policy for junior work. The suggestion met with strong endorsement and a subscription of $1,800 was immediately raised for the enterprise amid great enthusiasm.

The 23 largest towns of England and Wales have a total population of nearly 12,000,000.

Of the total area of the Japanese empire—16,000 square miles—hardly 12 per cent is cultivable.

Passports are not required in Europe. That is to say, a passport is not needed to secure admission to any of the countries except Russia and Turkey.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT.

In the morning of life, how clear is our sky!
How golden and fair are the days drifting by!
Days that are filled with life and light,
With innocent youthful pleasure;
Rich in perfume of blossoms bright;
Their memory how we treasure!
Halcyon days! "Maturity
Lieth far in futurity."

But the sun rises higher and calls us to duty.
Life is not all to be pleasure and beauty;
In the noon-day of life, earnest workers should be
Sowing good seed for futurity;
Doing with zeal what the hands find to do;
"The harvest is great, but the laborers are few."
Golden days! Maturity
Hath planted the seed for futurity.

Now low in the West, see the red sun's last gleam!
'Tis the evening of life, peaceful, calm and serene;
To the Christian, whose life-work is nearing completion,
How sweet is this time, 'twixt the sowing and reaping!
Soon his race will be run and the record be rolled
And sealed and recorded, for God to unfold.
Peaceful days! Maturity
Hath blossomed and borne for futurity.

MRS. D. H. ZIMMERMAN.

Pemberville, O., May 25.

Awakening of Women.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Woman is the most responsible factor in race building; and in the full development of all her powers we lay the corner stone of the new civilization."

So writes Miss Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who puts in this terse way a truth which is fast coming to appeal to the common sense of all who are watching the trend of events to-day. Women themselves, as I have said and repeat now, are waking up to a realization of this responsibility, and are endeavoring, as never before, to prepare to meet it upon a higher plane where is considered the conditions affecting, not only the physical and mental well being of the race, but the spiritual as well, thus laying "the corner stone of the new civilization."

A few weeks ago, I spoke of the National Congress of Mothers at Des Moines as an evidence of a growth into a new world of thought for women. Now there has come to me a still stronger proof in the Milwaukee gathering of several thousand women at the Biennial meeting of Federated Clubs—stronger because the mother feeling has always had sway, but conditions outside of the home were held to be beyond woman's knowledge or consideration. While the home is regarded of supreme importance by all true women, at the Biennial meeting many of the great problems affecting the very life of the nation were also grappled with, the papers and discussions showing that they were the product of no superficial and desultory thought, but rather the result of careful study and logical thought, leading to definite conclusions.

The reports of the meetings were given from day to day in the newspapers more or less accurately, but there are some things I noted, that I want to speak of here for the encouragement of those Blade readers who were not present, but who have yet an interest in all of the movements of women for the welfare of humanity.

The sessions were held in the beautiful Alhambra theatre, which, with its decorations, looked like a veritable fairyland. Nor was the beauty and impressiveness of the scene detracted from by the gay attire of the thousands of delegates who filled the seats in the body of the house, and of the visitors, who, in the galleries, listened to the proceedings. Upon the palm and flower embowered stage were seated the officers of the Federation and the notable women who were, each time, to take part in carrying out the carefully considered and splendidly arranged program, a program of which Ohio had reason to be proud because the chairman of the committee whose work it was, is an Ohio woman.

The presiding officer, Mrs. Lowe, of Georgia, whose slight, delicate form, it seemed a breath might blow away, held the guiding rein of this vast audience with a grasp gentle, yet strong, firm and unyielding. A few years ago, comparatively, in the whole length and breadth of the land there could not have been found a woman with sufficient knowledge of parliamentary law to have successfully filled this office. To-day there are many, and it is this fact which is worthy of note, that when the necessity arose, there was no failure in meeting it in the right way. Growth in this direction was happily paralleled by the self-control of the large body of delegates, among whom must naturally exist a radical difference of opinion upon some of the subjects under consideration. There were women here, as there are men and women everywhere, who were determined that their way was the best, and if effort could do it, they would win their way. Their speech and action lacked wisdom and propriety, but their number was small, and I want to affirm right here with emphasis, that the reports which went forth of wrangling and confusion were greatly exaggerated in order to make a sensation for the waiting public. Two long and somewhat heated business sessions there were, but at no time did the president lose control of the meeting; at no time did any such pandemonium reign as I have seen sometimes prevail in men's conventions. I say this because it is justice. There is still a little disposition to speak of "hen conventions" in the way of ridicule, but no woman need have a doubt of the dignity of this gathering of her sex.

Another thing was evident in this meeting. This was the deep earnestness pervading the thought of the majority. It was not a play gathering. It was not a season for social diversion, though the boundless hospitality of the Milwaukee people made this side a delightful relaxation. It was primarily the exchange of views upon those vital questions which are forging to the front, and which women must help to answer wisely. Directly they were concerned with conditions that mostly affect women and children. Indirectly these affect all humanity. Art and literature were not neglected, but even they were considered in the larger sense that touches the welfare and pleasure of the whole people.

The final spirit of the big gathering was that which tended toward unity of action. Women of wealth, women of leisure, women of business, women of culture, some of them from the remotest parts of the country, North, South, East and West, came full of energy of purpose to commune together. Year by year their aims have broadened and become more altruistic. Year by year they have seen more clearly the need of the development and employment of women's forces in the larger affairs of life. And this gathering and all others bringing the wives and mothers and sisters of the nation to counsel together is a glad promise for the future.

The world is changing rapidly, but in nothing more than in the awakening consciousness of women of the part they have to play in the "new civilization."

The Cozy Corner.

Mary G. Lennox sends from California the following information, which suggests a way by which a woman can earn money, as a supply of violets in the winter means dollars to the fortunate one who can raise them. Possibly a somewhat different care might be necessary in any other than Californian climate, as she says, but with these suggestions one can easily make the changes required:

Early last summer I made a cold frame along the south side of my house and planted it with young violet roots. The frame was in a well drained place, with a full southern exposure, being protected from the north winds by the house. The soil was a moderately rich loam. During the summer no care was given the plants except that they were hoed and watered occasionally when there was an unusually long time without rain. They were placed ten inches apart, and by autumn had completely covered the ground with their leaves. Before the first frost the frame was protected with hot-bed sashes, which were left open at one side except during the very coldest weather.

I had an abundance of large, long stemmed flowers all winter. The only expense was the first cost of the frames and sashes, which was very small when compared with the profit on the flowers. In a colder climate it might be necessary to give more protection, but a heavy blanket thrown over the glass would, I should think, be sufficient, as the flowers are very hardy. I prefer the single California variety for that reason, though there may be others that will do quite as well.

Alice M. will find an answer to her inquiry in regard to washing drawn work in the Fancy Work Column.

"Expjerience" says she has found that shirt waists and other garments made of colored wash goods will not fade if washed in this way: Place them in a solution of salt and alum water for half an hour, wash quickly through a warm suds, rinse in warm water, starch and dry in the shade. They should be ironed on the wrong side, and all of the work should be done as quickly as possible.

Blankets and woolen sheets should be washed in a suds as hot as can be comfortably borne by the hands and placed in hot rinsing water. Do not rub except where there are very dirty spots, and never put soap upon the blanket.

When wrung as dry as they can be, let two persons take them, and after pulling them straight snap them until partly dried. Pin evenly on a line where the sun and wind can have free access to them and when dry fold evenly and place under a weight. Treated in this way, they will be as soft and fluffy as when new.

Listen to this Discouraged Woman:

I am just clear discouraged, and a little bit angry, too, for I feel that I have not been treated fairly. I am sure that I have genius and that I can write stories that will help uplift the oppressed ones of the world. I know that mine are better than many I read in magazines and newspapers, and yet I have them returned "with thanks" by every publisher to whom I send them. I am confident that, in some instances, the manuscript has never been read by the men who say "it is not suited" to the needs of their paper.

Please tell me, frankly, do you think I am mistaken about having the genius required, or does the acceptance of stories go by favor instead of their true merits? Would you advise me to persevere in my attempts at recognition by the public, or had I better give it up and settle down to the drudgery of house work, or school teaching?

The above is a fair sample of the many letters received by every editor from women and men who feel that they are the especial objects of the injustice of the publishers to whom they have sent stories or poems. They have their own "inner consciousness" of the worth of their articles, and to this is added the favorable verdict of their circle of admiring relatives and friends, and because these opinions are not accepted by a publisher the author wastes much time and stationery in placing his complaints before some long-suffering and innocent editor. As a general thing, this is not so foolish as it might seem, for it gives them an opportunity of relieving their minds and does not in the least affect the editor.

Every successful author has to make a name for himself, has to write something worth reading before the public will demand his books, and the publishing houses having their fingers on the public pulse, so to speak, know about what will be accepted.

Of course there are many good things rejected time after time, which finally receives full recognition, but if an author has the true genius it will sometime make itself known.

"If the Dickens is in you, it is bound to come out," was the answer of a well known publisher to a youth who insisted that his works were equal to those of the immortal "Boz," and that it was the obtuseness of people which prevented this fact from being generally accepted.

David Harum was refused by many publishers before it was accepted and became one of the favorite books of the day. Anthony Trollope, after repeated disappointments, found so small a sale for his works that in ten years they brought him less than three hundred dollars, though afterwards he realzed more than three hundred thousand dollars from them.

If the "Discouraged Woman" still feels her genius burning, let her take courage from these examples, and persevere until she forces, by the merits of her work, recognition from the public. At the same time let her study constantly and hard, that her stories may be truly good in every acceptance of the word.

It might be well, however, if she should give some time also to endeavoring to learn methods by which "teaching and housekeeping" can be made not "drudgery," but a means of "helping and uplifting" those among whom her lot has been cast. There are, as she will find, great possibilities along those lines.

"Buckeye Mother" writes: An Anxious Mother failed to tell the age of her boy about whom she is concerned, so that it is difficult to help her. If he is twelve, or over, she should furnish him with occupation enough to use up his energy.

I recently heard a mother complaining that her boy would not stay at home. I suggested perhaps he had nothing to occupy him. "That is his own fault," she said, "he could put up a swing and sit in it, if he wanted to." Not a very attractive prospect for a vigorous, restless boy, who had a marked liking for using tools of all kinds.

Young people must be kept busy at something, and they must also have associates of their own age. If these requirements are not furnished them at home they will seek them elsewhere.

If the father habitually goes away without saying when he expects to return, the boy will do likewise. The mother can set a good example by always telling when she leaves home, where she is going and at what time she will return. If she does this her children will be likely to follow her example.

HOW TO WASH THEM.

In answer to Alice M., S. E. B. sends these directions for washing drawn-work:

First—Make a frame of four strips of pine wood 3 feet long, 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. This will give a frame large enough for nearly any piece. With a gimlet bore holes through the center of each strip, about two inches apart. Tack a piece of strong cloth along the inside of the strips and you will have a frame that can be adjusted to any size.

Baste the work to be cleaned to the strips of cloth tacked to the frame, and fasten these at the corners with nails passed through the holes. Stretch it as tightly as possible, being careful to keep the hems perfectly straight.

Make a strong lather of soap and warm water, and with a small scrubbing brush kept for that purpose, scrub the work until all soiled spots disappear. Rince by pouring cold water through it till every trace of the soap is gone.

Put 1-2 teaspoonful of starch in 1-2 teacupful of cold water and when perfectly dissolved go carefully over the work with it. Leave in the frame till dry, then remove by clipping the basting threads and the piece will look exactly like new, the raw starch giving it the stiffness of new linen.

Embroidered linen, if a good quality of silk is used, is improved by washing. The work of laundering should be done as quickly as possible and everything necessary for its completion should be ready when it is commenced. Make a suds of fine soap and hot water, dip the cloth up and down in this suds, squeezing it, but never rubbing until it seems clean. Rinse through several waters and, without ringing, place the dripping piece between two towels and allow as much as possible of the water to be absorbed. Lay it while still wet on a well padded ironing board, with the right side down, and over it a thin-cloth covering. Iron dry. Remove the cloth and finish the ironing directly on the wrong side of the piece. No starch should be used, as a good linen will have sufficient body to keep it from looking flimsy, which is all that is required.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Delicious Desserts.

Now in the season of strawberries and pineapples some most delicious desserts may be easily prepared. From What to Eat, we take these, that are especially nice:

Pineapple Parfait.

Shred a pineapple, cover with sugar and let it stand over night, then drain off the juice. To 1 cupful of this add 3-4 cupful sugar and boil to a syrup. Add slowly to the beaten yolks of 4 eggs. Place in a double boiler and cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture thickens. Remove from the fire and beat until cold, add 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and 1 part of cream whipped till stiff. Pack in a mold, surrounded with ice and salt (3 parts ice and 1 part salt) and let it stand 4 hours. Turn out and serve with cream.

Strawberries in Orange Jelly.

Make some orange jelly and put a layer 1-2 inch deep in a mold. Set this in a pan of cold water, or cracked ice, till it hardens. Arrange large, sweet strawberries in any desired form in this; cover with more jelly and proceed in the same way until the dish is full. When quite firm, turn out and serve with whipped cream and more berries.

Cocoanut Tarts.

Cook for 10 minutes, in a double boiler, 1 cupful of milk and 1-4 lb. freshly grated cocoanut; allow it to cool. Beat 2 eggs and 1-4 cupful sugar together until light, add with teaspoonful of cracker dust, to the first mixture and flavor with vanilla. Fill into patty pans lined with pie crust and bake in a moderate oven.

A very dainty salad is prepared thus: Boil hard the required number of eggs and when cold, cut the whites into shreds with scissors. Rub the yolks through a sieve and season with mustard, salt, pepper, sugar and vinegar. Mix into a smooth paste with sweet cream and roll into balls the size of a common marble. Make individual nests of crisp lettuce leaves, spread the shredded whites of the eggs in these with 2 or 3 of the yellow balls in each, tipping each ball with a little mayonnease.

AN INHERITANCE.

"I just can't help it," said Alice, impatiently. "I get my high temper straight from grandfather, and my blues from mother's side of the house. When a thing's born in you in that way, what are you going to do?"

"Well," said Mrs. Wharton, thoughtfully, "I should say that you could do one of two things. The first is to carry out your inherited tendencies, one by one, to their logical conclusions—to be just as angry and just as cross and depressed as you feel like being, because your grandfather's and your mother's sides of the house had those faults before you."

"Oh, I don't exactly mean that!" cried Alice, rather startled.

"Still, that is really what you might logically do; especially if, as you said, you couldn't help doing it. The other way, though, I must confess, always seems to me the more reasonable one for a sane and responsible human being. That is, having ascertained your ancestral traits—the good as well as the bad—to go to work to shape out of them the character that you want. Of course, there will be some places rather hard to work into shape, but knowing your material, after all, gives you a great advantage."

"Grandfather's temper an advantage!" cried Alice. "I never looked at it in that light, Mrs. Wharton."

"Your grandfather was a man of strong will and great energy, I have always heard," said Mrs. Wharton. "Those qualities often go with a high temper. Suppose you fix your mind upon shaping a strong character out of your inherited temper. It will take thought, and time, and prayer, but it can be done, as dozens of people will tell you who have accomplished it. Take your Cousin Will—with the same ancestral temper—and see what he has made out of it."

"Oh, but I never saw Cousin Will angry in my life," said Alice. "When he doesn't like a thing, he just shuts his lips together and keeps quiet. I've often noticed it."

"Yet your Cousin Will told me once," said Mrs. Wharton, "that when he was a boy his temper was most ungovernable. 'But,' he said, 'I knew I had it, and that it was an inheritance, and I determined to watch it. 'Forewarned is forearmed,' you know, and I found it so. When I felt myself getting angry, I went off somewhere alone and fought it out—and every time told. And when I once got it under control, I was surprised to find how much power I had gained. I have often been thankful to my grandfather since for the moral gunpowder, so to speak, that he left to me—now that it doesn't explode any more, but drills holes in the rock for me instead.' You can appreciate that, Alice, for you know how many rocks of hindrance your cousin has met and overcome in his successful career."

"It's a new idea," said Alice, slowly; "but I think it's a good one. Thank you, Mrs. Wharton. I'll let the first way go, and try the second, from this day forward."—New Voice.

CORONATION.

At the king's gate the subtle noon
Wove filmy yellow nets of sun;
Into the drowsy snare too soon
The guards fell one by one.

Through the king's gate, unquestioned then
A beggar went, and laughed, "This brings
Me chance, at last, to see if men
Fare better, being kings."

The king sat bowed beneath his crown,
Propping his face with listless hand;
Watching the hour-glass sifting down
Too slow its shining sand.

"Poor man, what wouldst thou have of me?"
The beggar turned, and pitying
Replied, like one in dream, "Of thee,
Nothing. I want the king!"

Up rose the king, and from his head
Shook off the crown and threw it by
"O, man, thou must have known," he said,
"A greater king than I!"

Through all the gates, unquestioned then,
Went king and beggar hand in hand,
Whispered the king, "Shall I know when
Before his throne I stand?"

The beggar laughed. Free winds in haste
Were wiping from the king's hot brow
The crimson line, the crown had traced,
"This is his presence now."

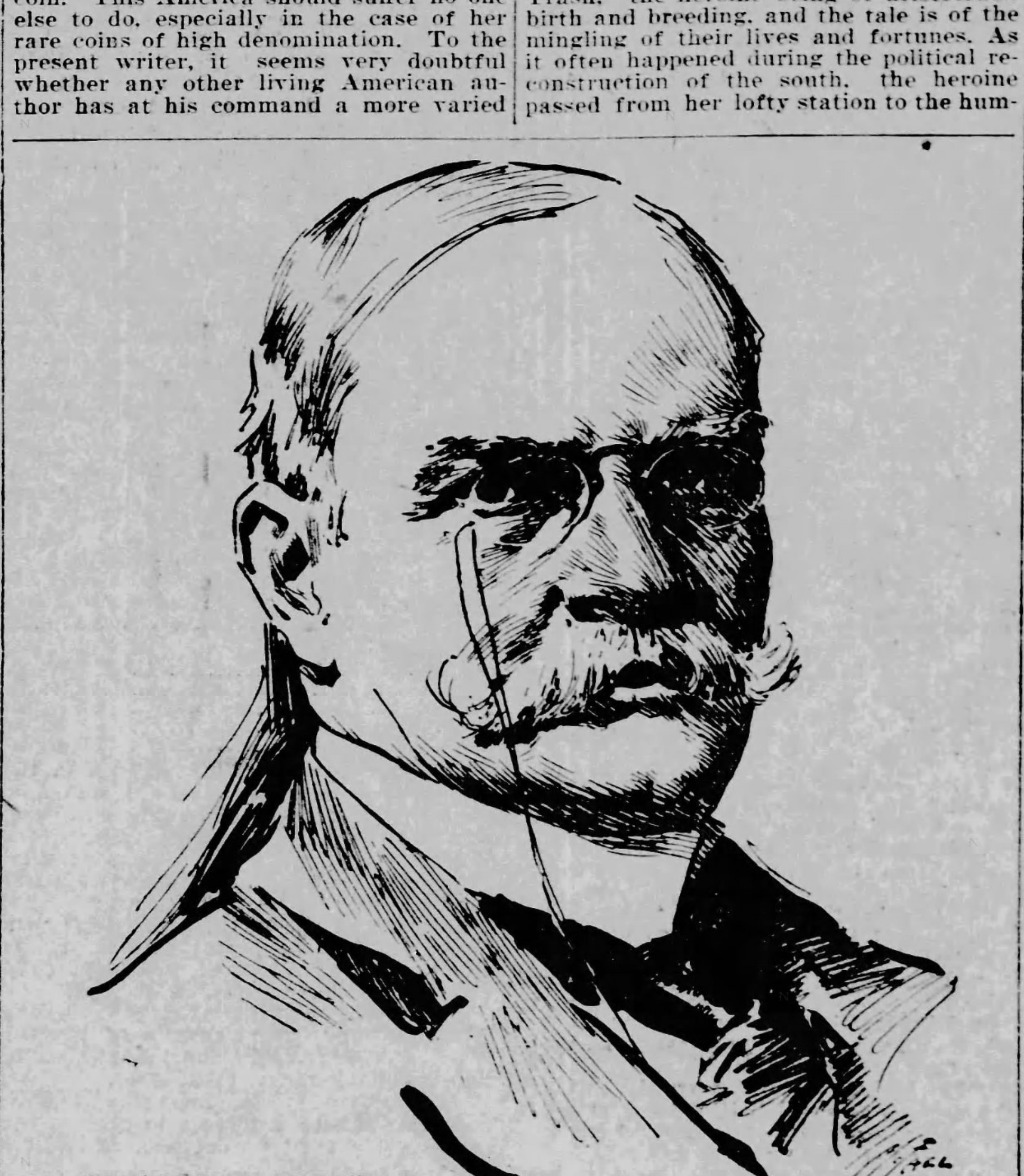
At the king's gate the crafty noon
Unwove its yellow nets of sun;
Out of their sleep in terror soon
The guards waked one by one.

"Ho, here! "Ho, there! Has no man seen
The king?" the cry ran to and fro;
Beggar and king, they laughed, I ween,
The laugh that free men know.

On the king's gate the moss grew gray;
The king came not. They called him dead;
And made his eldest son one day
Slave in his father's stead.

ABOUT A NOTED STORY WRITER:

"Oddly enough, Mr. Allen's works, with the exception of the usual pitter-patter of reviews, have escaped the flood of critiques, estimates and appreciations which sometimes inundate the path of a successful author. This may be well, and it may not be. Sometimes, when a person is scripturally slow in formally acknowledging its prophets, another nation steps in and robs it of the privilege of putting the mint stamp on its own coin. This America should suffer no one else to do, especially in the case of her rare coins of high denomination. To the present writer, it seems very doubtful whether any other living American author has at his command a more varied



JAMES LANE ALLEN

and delicate scale of literary tones and overtones than Mr. Allen," says Miss Ellen Burns in the June Book Buyer, in an "Appreciation" of James Lane Allen, which suggests a novel method of classification for the works of different writers. Her idea is that every flower of the field or homely kitchen garden has its literary duplicate. "Who could not mention, at an instant's notice, a score of books of that buttercup and daisy variety that hold the freedom of the highway, plucked by every passer-by, or other too solid volumes that suggest their metaphorical affinity with the cabbage? Adopting this natural method of classification, one is forever rid of all those worn and tired terms like 'realistic' and 'romantic,' and in their quaint stead one might use a flowery table."

In the floral table which Miss Sherman has prepared, Mr. Allen's books are compared with mignonette, trailing arbutus and creeping ferns, so redolent are they of the qualities of the modest, sweet-scented blossoms and the clustered ferns of the cool forest depths. She also says that in the souls of men and women he finds harmonies and not discords, and that his gift of bringing symphonies from nature may be described in his own words, which he makes one of his characters speak:

"'I am not deceived,' she continued; 'you have not forgotten nature. It draws you more powerfully than anything else in the world. When you speak of it, you say the right word, you get the right meaning. With nature alone you are perfectly natural; * * * there lies your power, your gift, your home. You truly belong to the woodsmen."

from his low social condition to the high-

Mr. Allen's new story, The Reign of Law, is sub-titled A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields, and will be published early in June. The hero is a representative of the lowest grade of southern society, namely, the "Poor White Trash," the heroine being of aristocratic birth and breeding, and the tale is of the mingling of their lives and fortunes. As it often happened during the political reconstruction of the south, the heroine passed from her lofty station to the humblest manual labor, while the hero rose est intellectual plane. At length they meet, and their influence upon each other and the reaction of the widely differing circumstances which form the experience of these two people, allow Mr. Allen a wide field for the skillful analysis of character, in which he excels.

It is said this latest story, which in England will be called The Increasing Purpose, is the finest and best piece of literary work he has yet accomplished.

Mr. Allen is of Virginia ancestry and a pioneer Kentucky family. He was born in Kentucky on a farm near Lexington, where he spent the days of his early childhood. For several years after he was graduated from the Transylvania university, he taught in the district schools, at his former college, and finally as professor of Latin and higher English at Bethany college, W. Va. Later, he gave up this profession and went to New York, where he began his career as a writer, and since 1886 he has given his entire attention to literature. His first essays appeared in the chief literary and critical magazines of that period, while all of his short stories were printed in Harper's Magazine and The Century. These stories were collected and published as a book under the title of Flute and Violin. Some of his other books are A Kentucky Cardinal and its sequel, Aftermath, and lastly The Choir Invisible, of which some 250,000 copies have been disposed of in this country and abroad.

LOUISE LATHAM WALLS.

The Youngfolks

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For June,
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and educated for the profession of medicine. He served in the army of the "Young Pretender," and after his defeat, was obliged to flee from his native land, and coming to America settled in Pennsylvania in 1747. He took part in Braddock's campaign, receiving a medal for his bravery; was wounded at Ft. Du Quesne, and at one time was so hungry that he ate a rattlesnake which he had killed. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was living at Fredericksburg, Va., and organized the Minute Men. In 1776 he was appointed brigadier general and died, from the effect of wounds received in the battle of Princeton, January 19, 1777, aged about 56 years.

ILLI NOIS.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I consist of 12 letters; my 11-8-10-9-3-7-4-2 is a fish, my 6-1-12 is satire; my 5 is a consonant. Together I form a sentence that is printed oftener than any other in the English language.

PLAYNE BLAYNE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Jones plowed 99 times around a 40-acre field with a 16-inch plow; what per cent of the field had he plowed?

ELFA.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—First-born.
2.—Conceptional.
3.—Very cold.
4.—Ingenious.
5.—Senior.

E. NIGMA.

5.—QUERY.

What Greek poet likened himself to a porcupine?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Whoe'er aspires to serve the state
Should first consider well the case,
If he is equal to the place;
And long reflect, before he makes
That most egregious of mistakes,—
One's true vocation weakly spurned,
To serve a trade he never learned."

MINERVA.

Answers to Memorial Puzzles of May 31.

1.—Johnston Blakely.

2.—"It's lonesome, sort o' lonesome, it's a Sund'y day to me,
It 'pears like morn'n any day I nearly ever see;
Yit, with stars and stripes above, a flutterin' in the air,
On every soldiers' grave, I'd love to lay a lily there."

3.—Henry W. Lawton, Philip Sheridan, John A. Logan, Allyn K. Capron, William T. Sherman, Oliver Hazard Perry.

4.—Bunker Hill monument.

5.—The credit of first suggesting the observance of Memorial Day belongs to Mrs. Henry S. Kimball, of West Philadelphia, Pa. On her return from a Southern trip in 1868, she wrote to Gen. Logan, stating that she had seen the women of the South decorating the graves of their dead, who had fallen in battle, and suggested to him that as the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. he should have our heroic dead, whose graves were many of them lonely and unmarked, remembered in the same way. The general was deeply impressed with the idea, and wrote thanking her for the suggestion and expressing his certainty that such a tribute to his fallen comrades would meet with general favor. He communicated the plan to General Chipman of the G. A. R. staff, requesting him to formulate it into an order. This order, modified and enlarged by Gen. Logan himself, was issued as 'Order No. 11," and May 30, 1868, was named as the day on which it should go into effect.

6.—Will Carleton wrote:

"Cover them over, yes, cover them over—
Parent and husband and brother and lover.
Crown in your hearts these dead heroes of ours,
And cover them over with beautiful flowers."

Chat.

Illi Nois claims the banner for June, with W. P. E. second, and W. A. Hoyt in third place.

W. A. Hoyt, your letter was delayed and the solutions were credited up the following week.

F. A., your query was a good one and will be used soon. Come over and help us again, won't you?

Dudley says the shortness of his lesson is owing to "mumps in the family." Hope they have disappeared before this time.

In speaking of the "Courier" problem W. P. E. says: "Their rate of travel will be as 1 to 2½ miles; then when the troops have traveled 25 miles, the courier will have traveled 2½x25 miles, or 62½ miles."

The afternoon tea is a function that has come to stay. Besides serving the usual tea and chocolate, some dainties are offered. Confectionery is always appropriate, and stuffed dates, fancy cakes, macaroons and conceits from the caterer help to give variety. To depend altogether upon the caterer, however, is not always possible, for all do not live within reach of him, and for those who do the expense is often a matter for consideration. Many dainties may be successfully made at home. What is offered should not be food that will soil the gloves but something dainty and diminutive. Afternoon cakes are as small as the silver half dollar, while sandwiches are but wafers in thickness and are cut into tiny triangles, diamonds and squares. Sandwiches are never omitted, but they bear small relation to the old-fashioned meat sandwiches, a meat filling being seldom found. Neuchatel cheese, lettuce, a thin spreading of mayonnaise dressing—these make the fillings of the modern sandwich. If meat is used, it is finely chopped and seasoned chicken, game or other delicate variety.—The Delineator.

The Merry Go-Ronuds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Owing to the poem study each month, there have been some letters, not on that subject, omitted from time to time, for want of space, and as Miss Prudence intends to give every one a hearing, she has decided to take one day in the month to visit with these members who have waited so patiently. This week "O. T. Hello" is the first to speak. After saying some very pleasant things about the work he gives a brief but excellent review of Barriers Burnt Away, by E. P. Roe, a book which he has found very interesting and helpful.

"Bon Ami" asks for the terms of admission to the Merry-Go-Rounds; if there are dues to pay, etc. She has, ere this, heard that there is nothing required for membership, but the acceptance in the most practical manner of our motto, and that she will occasionally write something of general interest for our column. If her letter of inquiry is a sample of her ability, the M. G. R.'s may expect some very interesting papers from her pen.

"Eileen," Pa., and "Pansy," from Kansas, just write to ask for permission to join us, promising to come again soon, which Miss Prudence trusts they will do.

Nita sends this message to Ethella and Topsy:

I have not time to sit down. I just ran in to tell Ethella and Topsy that although I was never in Dayton myself, my mother was educated at a school in or near that city. I should love to stay for a longer visit, but cannot to-day.

"Leal" tells of some of the ways in which she makes a practical application of our mottoes:

I have two friends who have moved away from this, their old home, and who are not at present able to subscribe for a paper. I save our Weekly Blades after the family have read them, and send to these friends, who seem to appreciate them very much. I also "pass on" to those who have no reading matter, all magazines and books we can spare.

Another little way I have found of doing "the good I can" is to write comforting letters to those who are ill, or who have had trouble of any kind. In the time of my own sorrow, I found such remembrances from my friends very comforting.

To Oregon Buttercup I extend my sympathp in her loss, and hope she will try and forget her sorrow in the thought that her mother is now beyond the reach of pain and sickness. It is only those who have experienced such trouble who fully appreciate these things and long for

"The touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

"Silky," N. Y., thus asks the opinion of the M. G. R.'s of certain books:

How many of the M. G. R.'s have read Edward Bellamy's book, Equality, and what do you think of the ideas therein advanced? If it could be made practical, it would be an ideal way of living, but much of it seems to be impossible, and it must be many years before any part can be of use to men.

Of course, you have all read David Harum. I have read it twice, and like it very much, though I must confess I do not see that it teaches a great deal.

David Harum said, in his homely way, many good and true things, and in spite of his reputation of being a hard man, his heart seemed to be right. I think we can all, like John Lennox, learn it is best not to be too hasty in judging others.

If Miss Prudence is willing, I will ask you a question in grammar the next time I come.

A "Mountain Maid" comes from Virginia, and with her is a "South Dakota Boy," both stating their belief that we have the best motto in the world and their desire to join our happy band. Both are welcome and must come soon with something interesting for us to read.

Laura Lane gives her excuse for absence thus:

Dear Miss Prudence, I did not mean to stay away so long, but have been so busy that I did not realize how rapidly the time passed. Twice I tried the poem study, but failed to have my paper ready in time. If you will again receive me into favor, I will try and do better in the future.

"Exit—to depart from, to go out, to leave. These usually accepted definitions of the word are given for the benefit of the young man who wrote, saying that if Miss Prudence would accept his "credentials," he would take great pleasure in making his "exit into the happy Merry-Go-Round circle."

THE CHILDREN.

Do you love me, little children—
Fairy-blossoms that are curled,
Life's tender morning-glories
Round the casement of the world?
Do your hearts climb up toward me
As my own heart bends to you
In the beauty of your dawning
And the brightness of your dew?

When the fragrance of your faces
And the rhythm of your feet,
And the incense of your voices
Transform all the sullen street;
Do you see my soul move softly
Forever where you move,
With an eye of benediction
And a guarding arm of love?

O my darlings! I am with you
In your trouble—in your play;
In your sobbing and your singing,
In your dark and in your day;
Not a blessing broods above you
But it lifts me from the ground;
Not a thistle-barb doth sting you
But I suffer with the wound.

I am with you, O my darlings,
In the hovels where you lie,
In the brightness where you blossom
And the blackness where you die;
And a chord within me trembles
To your lightest touch and tone,
And I famish when you hunger
And I shiver when you moan.

. . . . . .

I have trodden all the spaces
Of my solemn years alone,
And have never felt the cooing
Of a babe's breath near my own;
But with more than father-passion,
And with more than mother-pain
I have loved you, little children:—
Do you love me back again?

—Richard Realf.

LIFE AMONG PERPETUAL SNOWS

The story of life in the frozen North, as told by Miss Olof Krarer, is more thrilling than any fairy tale.

This interesting little lady, who spent the first fifteen years of her life in the most northern point of Greenland, is a wonder in herself, a living example of human endurance and human triumph. Though thirty-one years of age, she measures only forty inches in height, and says that in her country she was considered a fair sized woman. Her face, though not handsome, is pleasant, her eyes kind, while the brown hair, which she wears combed back from her broad forehead in a coil, is luxuriant and abundant.

Though grateful that she has escaped from the frozen land of her birth, she still speaks with true devotion of "my country" and "my people," when referring to the far-away Northern home, where the companions of her childhood still exist; "exist" she says instead of live, for life is not life in Greenland; it is only frozen existence.

The condition of human beings in that congealed country is a perpetual benumbed one, of mind and soul as well as body. The ever present sensation is that of extreme chilliness, and the one luxury sought after, yet never found, is that of warmth.

She declares that it is so cold that the fountains of the heart are frozen, even love is turned into an icicle. Mothers do not seem to love their babies, they are too cold to think of anything else beside their own suffering. Mirth and merry-making are not known among the inhabitants of Greenland, and even little children do not run and play as they do here; on the contrary, they sit with folded arms, trying to keep warm, and this practice, she says, accounts for their arms, which, like her own, are all bowed.

The temperature in the snow huts is always freezing, the skins placed on the walls when wet, for lining, keeping their places by being frozen solid. The Greenlander's food consists of meat, blubber, oil and fat, and is never cooked, even the baby's only luxury being a bone warmed over a blubber fire. They have no wood or coal, not even a match. Fires are started with flints, and a man's wealth is estimated by the number of flints he possesses.

Their courting is done in a very sly way. When a man wants a wife, he selects a girl and makes an effort to steal her. If he is caught he is killed, but if successful he is considered smart by his bride's people, and that is all there is of marriage. But there can never be a divorce; a man must live with his wife for life. If he deserts her he is put to death.

In this strange country no attention is paid to the sick, except at times to throw them a bone. But one disease is known there and that resembles consumption in our land. When people die they are carried out, flung into holes dug in the snow, their spears and furs being thrown in with them and, no matter how much need the family may have of these useful articles, they never go back to get them, for the people are very superstitious and do not want anything more to do with the dead.

Up in that frozen land there is no law, no government, no doctors, and no distinction except "rich and poor." The people have almost nothing to do. They do not cook their food, and as one suit of skins lasts for years there is no need for much sewing. The needles used in making furs are the teeth of animals, and the thread is made from split sinews of the reindeer. They have no money, no vessels or utensils of any kind, never drink, because they have no fluids to drink, never wash themselves, the only attention given to their person being an occasional oiling, and as they have neither comb nor scissors their hair is never combed or cut. Miss Krarer says she was shocked when she reached Iceland to find that the people actually washed their hands and faces, and when a piece of soap was given her, instead of applying it as it was intended, she put it into her mouth, thinking it was something good to eat.

No record of time is kept in this icy country. How could it be, with not so much as a pencil or a bit of chalk to mark the coming and going of the years? All that the frozen inhabitants of that barren region know of the division of time is that the year contains but one day and one night, the day two months long, with two months of twilight intervening before the long night of six months comes on. This long, dreary night when, for months at a time, the light of the sun is wholly shut out, is somewhat relieved by the frequent occurrence of the beautiful phenomenon familiarly known as the aurora borealis or northern lights. Nowhere is this remarkable spectacle witnessed to so great advantage as among the fields of eternal snow in far-away Greenland. A dingy aspect of the sky in the direction of the north is usually the precusor of the aurora, and this gradually becomes darker in color, and assumes the form of a circular segment surrounded by a luminous arch, and resting at both ends on the horizon. This luminous arch, once formed, remains visible for several hours, and is in a constant state of motion. These motions become all the more attractive when the arch begins to shoot forth fiery rays. As these rays dart off with the rapidity of lightning, illuminating the dark sky, they undergo continual changes, moving eastward and westward, fluttering like ribbons agitated by the wind. When the rays are very brilliant they sometimes assume a green, or violet, or purple, or rose hue, giving to the whole a variegated and dazzling effect. Sometimes the rays darted by the luminous arch are so numerous and of such great length that they culminate in a point, and form what is called the boreal crown; then the whole heavens present the appearance of a vast cupola of fire.

After describing the twilight and the aurora borealis of the snow land, Miss Krarer gave a brief but pathetic account of her thousand-mile journey over frozen seas to the more habitable island of Iceland. The long trip was undertaken by her father and a neighbor for the purpose of conveying a party of shipwrecked soldiers to Iceland, and it was made in sledges drawn by dogs. Shortly after reaching the new home Miss Krarer was bereaved of her mother, who had brought the seeds of her national disease, consumption, to the new and happier country.

After her mother's death, Miss Krarer entered a mission school and began the study of the Icelandic language, a tongue very dissimilar to her own, and it was there that she received the rudiments of an education, and first heard the story of Jesus and His love. At the end of five years, in company with her father, she left her adopted home and came to America, settling for a time at Manitoba, in British America. Later, she traveled southward to Wisconsin, where she was compelled to live in a room where ice was kept, until she became acclimated.

The fountains of the heart, which she claims were frozen up in the land of ice and snow, seem, in her case at least, to have completely thawed out since coming to this country of abundant sunshine and artificial heat. This is manifested in her love for her unfortunate people—her earnest desire to have something done that will ameliorate their condition. When asked how they could best be reached through missionary efforts, she replied quickly:

"By first sending them warmth. Human beings ought not to live where my people live. They are not responsible for what they cannot change, and progress is impossible there. They do as well as they can, and some day God will help them; I cannot tell how."

No one can listen to the pathetic story of frozen life among the perpetual snows without inquiring most earnestly: What is the duty of Christendom to this people of unequaled privations? Can anything be done to better their condition, to make life more endurable, by furnishing them even a small part of the opportunities of which no other race has so few? Hard, indeed, must be the heart which remains untouched while listening to the story of the empty, frozen lives of those unfortunate, uncomplaining people.—Virginia Miller in Ladies' World.

BOERS STILL WILL FIGHT

Raid in the Orange River State Cuts Railway Line.

London, June 12.—3. a. m.—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad, and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless, outside of the slender war office telegrams, no one knows what is going on. South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended, and as General Kenny-Kelly has hurried all the available troops northward the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshires is estimated at from 600 to 700 men.

A Reuter dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11, at 8:35 p. m., says:

"Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to General Brabant to-day in the Ficksburg district."

Machadodorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. A Lorenzo Marques dispatch says that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the new inhabitants living in tents.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Donskerspoort, in the southern extremity of the Free State, or Orange River Colony, ten miles from Norvals Point. It was thought that this district was cleared of Boers and rebels long ago. The Boers still cling to Laings Nek, but General Buller's forces are still working far around in that direction.

BULLER'S VICTORY.

London, June 12.—The war office posts the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Headquarters in Natal, June 11.—We forced Almond's Nek to-day. It is not marked on the map, but is the last defile to Charleston Flats. The enemy were in considerable force, with several guns in position. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the Second Dorsets, who carried the position at the point of the bayonet, and the Third cavalry brigade, who were heavily attacked on our right from a very broken country around Iketini mountain. I hope our casualties are less than 100, which, considering the extreme length of the position, is much less than I expected.

"The whole attack was directed by Hildyard, whose dispositions were extremely good. The artillery, Tenth brigade and Third cavalry brigade did most of the work."

BOERS WIN AT ROODEVAL.

London, June 11.—10:0 a. m.—The following report from Gen. Buller has been issued by the war office:

"Headquarters in Natal, June 11.—The force is concentrated on the Klip river at its junction with the Gansvlei last night. We anticipated at that defile a force of the enemy about 3,000 strong, who had, I think, intended to occupy it, and he retired as soon as our heavy guns opened, which were very smartly brought into action by Major May, of the Royal Artillery, and Capt. Jones of the Royal Navy.

"The South African Light Horse and the Second Cavalry brigade were smartly engaged while covering our left from them. Our casualties are about 6 killed and 7 wounded."

Liuentenant General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker in command of the lines of communication in South Africa reports that in the disaster to the British troops June 7, at Roodeval, where the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communications, the Fourth battalion of the Derbyshire regiment were all killed, wounded or made prisoners, except six enlisted men. Two officers and fifteen men were killed and five officers and 12 men were wounded, many of them severely.

It is inferred that the Boers captured over 500 men and as late as June 10 held positions cutting off the British forces north of Kroonstad from reinforcements.

Another dispatch from Gen Forestier-Walker says Gen. Methuen was fighting within ten miles of Heilbrun, June 6, as follows:

"Cape Town, June 10.—(Sunday.)—Kelly-Kenny reports from Bloemfontein this morning that Methuen with the greater part of his division was fighting early in the morning of June 8 ten miles south of Heilbrun, where the Colville was reported to be with the Highland brigade. Methuen left Lindley June 5, with ample supplies for himself and Colville, leaving Paget to hold Lindley with sufficient force and supplies.

"Kelly-Kenny has ordered Knox to press in the enemy's outpost believing the enemy's strength to be exaggerated.

"All is quiet and there is no anxiety as regards the district to the south. Communications north of Kroonstad have been cut since June 6."

The news that the shutting off of Lord Roberts communication with the outer world was accompanied by such a serious loss came like a bolt from a comparatively clear sky. In London, until the news came, it was thought that the destruction of the railroad was accomplished by Free Staters who were avoiding rather than annihilating the British detachment stationed at the point attacked. Nor are General Forestier-Walker's vague statements regarding Methuen and the situation at Heilbron looked upon as reassuring. The Boers appear to be in sufficient strength to completely separate all the British forces north and south of a line stretching some fifty miles between Roodeval and Heilbron. Methuen's march upon the latter place seems somewhat in the nature of a movement for the relief of Colville. The only British officer left at Roodeval appears to be the doctor in charge of the hospital, which is full of wounded. What has happened to the troops immediately north of Roodeval is still a matter of conjecture.

All in all to-day's dispatches reveal that the situation is far more serious than any one imagined.

The ministerial caucus at Cape Town has resulted unfavorably to Premier Schreiner, only ten supporting him, and Mr. Schreiner has given notice of his intention to resign. The question at issue is Mr. Schreiner's desire to introduce immediately bills punishing the colonial rebels and indemnifying the government for acts committed under martial law.

A Cape Town despatch to the Times says:

"It is impossible to say whether Mr. Schreiner will manage to form a coalition ministry with the co-operation of Mr. Rose-Innes, and, possibly, even Gordon Sprigg, or whether Sir Alfred Milner will entrust the task to Sprigg."

KRUGER'S MOVING CAPITAL.

London, June 8.—The executive officers of the Transvaal government are in a railway car, which is shunted on a switch at Machadorp station. President Kruger caused the interior of the coach to be reconstructed some time ago with a view to contingencies that have now arrived.

A correspondent of the Daily Express, who went from Lorenzo Marques to see President Kruger, was received yesterday. The president sat smoking a long pipe. He looked worried, but his bearing was quiet and determined. He did not make the least objection to being interviewed.

The correspondent was equipped for the interview by cables from London.

"Yes," said President Kruger, "it is quite true that the British have occupied Pretoria. This, however, does not end the war. The burghers are fully determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as five hundred armed men remain in the country. I feel deeply encouraged by the fine work Steyn and Dewet are doing in the Free State."

The correspondent suggested that the war was over, inasmuch as the capital had been taken.

"The capital!" exclaimed Mr. Kruger with energy. "What is a capital? It does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The capital of the republic, the seat of government is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The government is still effective."

Referring to the reasons why he left Pretoria, Mr. Kruger said: "I was not foolish enough to be taken prisoner. I provided this means of locomotion precisely for the same reason as our burghers supply themselves with horses when they take the field.

"It is necessary that I should be able to move quickly from place to place. That is all. By and by this car will take me back to Pretoria. For the present it enables me to keep away from Pretoria, where I could be of no service, and where I should only play into the hands of the enemy."

"They say, Mr. Kruger," remarked the correspondent, "that you have brought with you gold to the value of £2,000,000."

"It is not true. Whatever monetary resources I may have with me are simply those we require for state purposes. At the same time I am not going to tell you where our treasure is. Let Lord Roberts find it if he can."

"They also say in England, Mr. Kruger, that you contemplate taking refuge on a Dutch man-of-war at Lorenzo Marques."

"That again is a lie," retorted the president with vehemence. "I know of no Dutch war vessel. I am not contemplating refuge anywhere. I shall not leave my country. There will be no need for me to do anything of the kind."

"Then, sir, there is much surprise at your having left Mrs. Kruger behind."

President Kruger—"But why? Mrs. Kruger is quite safe in Pretoria. She would only be put to personal inconvenience here. All communication between us is stopped, of course, but she will await my return with calmness and courage. She is a brave woman. I am here awaiting further information. We are surrounded by faithful burghers and are quite safe."

State Secretary Reitz remarked: "You may depend upon it that the war is not yet over. Guerilla warfare will continue over an enormous area. We intend to fight to the bitter end, and shall probably retire upon Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many months."

"Yes," observed Mr. Kruger, "it is only now that the real struggle has begun. I fear that there will still be much bloodshed, but the fault is that of the British government."

Then, raising his voice to an almost passionate height, Mr. Kruger exclaimed: "The time has passed for us to talk. We have done plenty of that, but it has done us no good. There is nothing left for us to do but to keep on fighting, to keep on fighting."

IF YOU HAVE

Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address

JOHN A. SMITH, 331 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis

250 Boers Surrender.

Ventersdorp, June 11.—Two hundred and fifty Boers have surrendered to General Hunter, and the remainder in this district have promised to give up their arms.

CUBAN JUDGES CORRUPT.

Havana, June 9.—Senor Vaccarrisse, a Cuban agent for a well-known grade of flour, recently had a matter in litigation. The clerk of the court called upon him, and said that for four centenes, about $20, a decision would be rendered in his favor. He refused, and a decision was rendered against him. He laid the matter before Gen. Wood, who advised him to appeal, and suggested that if he were approached again he should mark the money and endeavor to have a detective present to overhear the negotiations. Thursday the secretary of the judge of the cathedral court, called upon Vaccarrisse, and told him that for ten centenes the decision would be given in his favor. An appointment was made for another interview, and when the secretary arrived, accompanied by an under secretary, a detective was in hiding, who heard the entire proceedings, and arrested the secretary when he was leaving the building, taking him to the vivac, the Tombs of Havana.

A lawyer who was consulted by Viccarrisse, advised him not to have the men arrested, as such a step would be considered "unpatriotic," especially as the Americans would be able to say that the Cubans were worse than themselves.

This last suggestion was timely enough, for the Americans, ever since the occupation, have had good reasons to consider the courts of Cuba the most corrupt courts that exist in any civilized country. The custom house fraud cases have been set down for trial on June 25, but it is generally felt that conviction is impossible, as every judge and lawyer concerned has relations or friends among the accused.

A TOWN OF SNUFF.

New York, June 9.—One hundred and forty-four revenue stamps and a stroke of the pen transferred the entire town of Helmetta, N. J., to a trust. Snuff was the foundation of the town, and with snuff its destinies will continue.

Twenty-five years ago the George W. Helme company started in to make snuff. It made good snuff and prospered. The Helme family owned the tract of land whereon its factory stood, and a town was laid out and named after Etta Helm, a daughter of the house, now Mrs. John W. Herbert. By the simple process of adding her first name to her last, the euphonistic name of Helmetta was produced.

The Helmes, as their trade increased, laid out streets and built houses for their workmen. Nearly every inhabitant in the place worked in the snuff mill; they were happy and prosperous, and withal the business grew to grand proportions. Time and again outsiders tried to buy the property, but the Helmes felt that their prosperity and happiness were in the works, and they steadfastly refused all offers.

Some time ago, the Continental Tobacco company and the American Tobacco company besought the Helmes to join in the trust. But the Helmes declined. Their business was able to grind out profits, notwithstanding that they were in competition with the entire field, and they made up their minds to hold on.

The American Snuff company, however, made a bigger offer. It kept adding to this year after year, and a few weeks ago its success came. The Helmes counted up profits, found they were enormously wealthy, and being tired of continual work in one place at one trade, decided to accept the trust's offer.

SURVIVORS OF 1856.

Pittsburg, June 8.—Fremont National Association, composed of the survivors of the first Republican national convention, met here and unanimously accepted the invitation of National Chairman Hanna to attend the Philadelphia convention.

A call was also issued for the survivors of the old party to meet with them in Philadelphia on the 18th inst.

THE EMPEROR CALLS ON EUROPE

Asks Western Powers to Put Down the Dowager and Aid Him.

London, June 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says:

Weng Tung Ho, Emperor Kwang Hsu's tutor and confidant, who was dismissed by the dowager empress after the coup d'etat in 1898, sends, with the special sanction of the emperor and his party, including three viceroys, a message to the people of the West. In part it is as follows:

"His majesty is convinced, through amply trustworthy sources, that the loyal support of many scores of millions of Chinese will be accorded to his proposals for putting an end to the state of anarchy brought about by the action of the Empress Hsi Tsi.

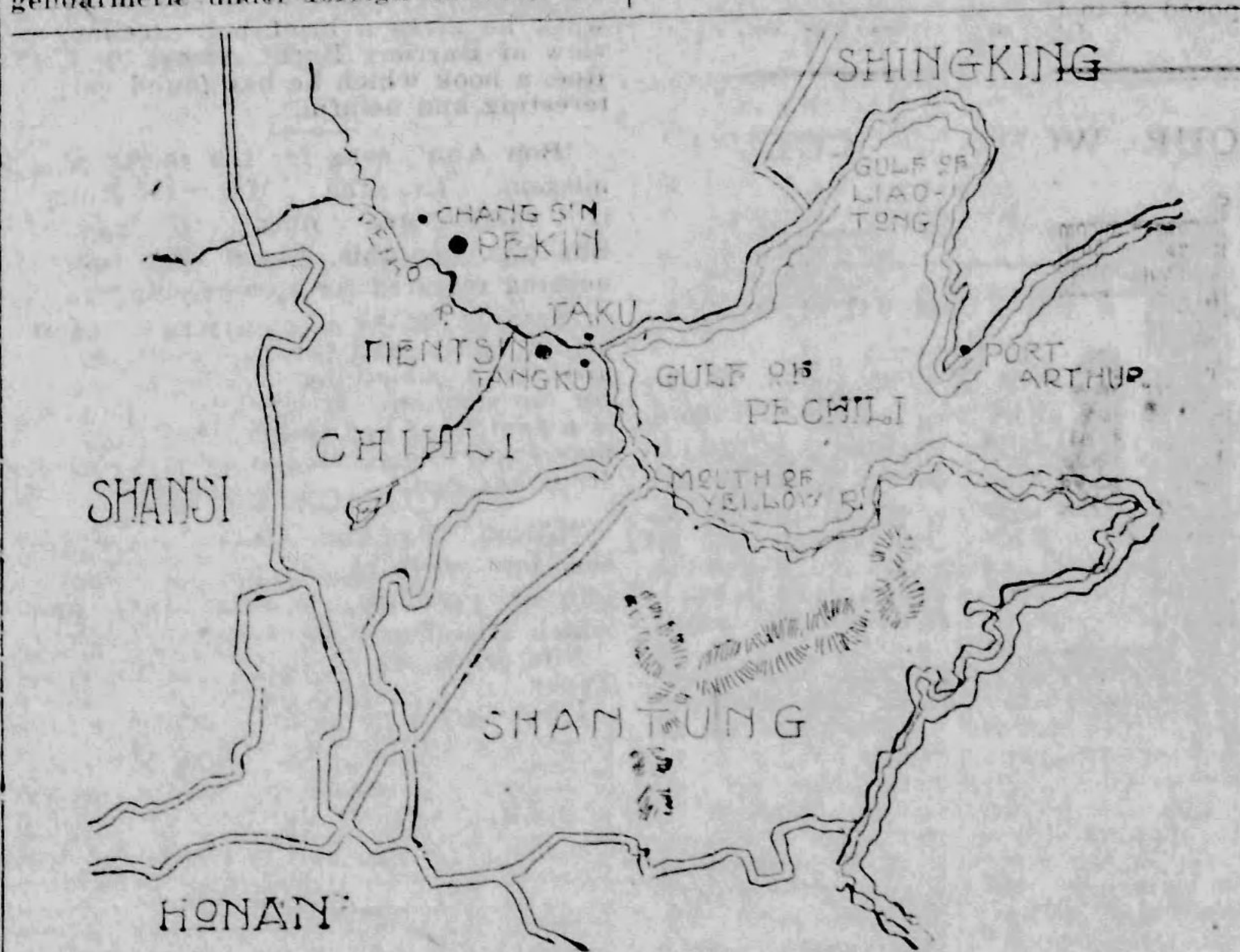
"The government of China being virtually non-existent, the emperor proposes that the foreign powers whose troops dominate the capital shall remove his imperial person from the palace in which his majesty is confined a prisoner, shall declare Empress Hsi Tsi and her present ministers to be usurpers, and shall bring Emperor Kwang Hsu to Nanking, Wuchang or Shanghai, whichever the said foreign powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese empire, under the new conditions.

REAR ADMIRAL LOUIS KEMPFF, COMMANDING AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN CHINA.

Rear Admiral Kempff has been in active naval service 39 years. He was appointed to the Naval academy from Illinois in 1857. He was in several famous engagements of the civil war, including the expedition against Port Royal and the bombardment of Sewell's Point. He became a captain nine years ago, and during the war with Spain commanded the receiving ship Independence. Last year he was made a rear admiral.

"It is proposed by his majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through his majesty."

The message suggests that the protectorate should abolish certain boards in Pekin; appoint new ministers; abolish the existing so-called armies; establish gendarmerie under foreign officers; take control of customs, posts and telegraphs and work them through Chinese officials; establish a uniform currency; readjust taxation and insure the freedom of religion.



SCENE OF THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Weng Tung Ho, who predicts a peaceful acceptance of such a regime, goes on to say:

"China is ripe for the change of tide which the reactionaries vainly seek to stem. If it should so be, on the other hand, that the foreign powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese empire they have before them the task of facing dense millions who, though lacking training and who make but contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of passive resistance and would be able to wear out the patience of any European rulers seeking to govern them without regard to their prejudices."

SITUATION SERIOUS.

London, June 12.—3 a. m.—The last message out of Pekin to reach London left there yesterday at 11 o'clock, going via the Russian Telegraph through Manchuria, the Tien Tsin line being cut. It is as follows:

General Tung, a Mohammedan, extremely hostile to foreigners, arrived here this morning and had a long audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir-apparent, who is semi-friendly to the Boxers. Prince Tuan has been appointed chief of the foreign office over Prince Ching, who is more friendly toward the foreigners.

The arrival of the empress dowager has rendered the city somewhat more quiet than it has been recently. The Protestants have erected a barricade before the building in which they have taken refuge, and they have a small guard. The Catholics are concentrated north of the cathedral, under the protection of a French guard of twenty-five men, who will hold out to the end.

I am convinced that Pekin, especially the Tartar city, is safe. At Tsien Tsin the viceroy finally consented to furnish transports for a relief force of four hundred men under an American commander. The partial restoration of the railway is expected to be effected by Tuesday. More massacres of Christians are reported.

Shanghai, under yesterday's date, cables that there has been street fighting in Pekin since early Sunday afternoon.

The Russians are making large purchases of canned provisions at Shanghai, and everything points to an outbreak of hostilities. All British missionaries will probably be ordered to return quickly to treaty ports.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at 1:40 p. m., says:

Reports from the Un-Nan-Fu district say that the French minister has telegraphed that a crisis is imminent and that he is advising all foreigners to evacuate Yun-Nan.

All telegrams indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary, the disorder has spread from the neighborhood of Pekin to the capital itself which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations. In addition to the burning of the Pekin club, the secretary of the Belgian legation has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the legation. Two thousand international troops are approaching the city, and the advance guard is due to arrive to-day (Tuesday.)

The United States, according to dispatches from Copenhagen, have given "hearty adhesion" to the scheme for a European demonstration. The Russian minister in Pekin, who also acts as the envoy of Denmark, is credited with having sent a dispatch to the Danish foreign office to the effect that a demonstration has been planned, under the leadership of England and Russia, in which all the great powers and several of the smaller will take part. The latter are not called upon to send troops, as there are enough on the spot; but they are to be asked to delegate the right to hoist their flags to the great powers in order that a demonstration may be made or a battle fought under the flags of all Europe. Japan and the United States have been informed and agree to the arrangement.

Repairing the Railroad.

Tien Tsin, June 11.—An American officer, who has just arrived from the front for provisions, reports that the forces are repairing the track between Lofa and Larg Fang. He caught a Boxer last evening, who was attempting to set fire to a bridge, and he saw several corpses, evidently the bodies of men killed by the troops of Gen. Nieh.

The fifth train left at 5 p. m. Monday, with provisions. Great anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of the foreigners in Pekin.

Washington, June 12.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

"Tong Ku, June 12.—Secretary Navy.—In case all communication with Pekin is cut will not be able to go alone; it other nations go will join to relieve Americans, pending instructions. Situation serious. Battalion of marines from Manila has been urgently requested. Answer.

(Signed.) "KEMPFF."

Upon receipt of the above Secretary Long sent the following cablegram to Admiral Remey at Manila:

"Navy Department, June 11.—Remey, Manila:—Send by Solace immediately, with all dispatch, to Kempff, one hundred marines, arranging, if practical, that after landing the Solace shall continue homeward voyage, as previously ordered.

(Signed.) "LONG."

Throne Supports Boxers.

Tien Tsin, Friday, June 8.—In view of the conclusive confirmation of imperial connivance in the Boxer movement, furnished by an edict published to-day denouncing Gen. Nieh-Si-Chong for killing some of the rioters, the strongest possible action of the powers, it is asserted here, can alone remedy the situation, which has assumed the gravest aspect. The edict is couched in such terms that it leaves no doubt of the deep sympathy of the throne with the Boxers, who are described as "good citizens." Besides denouncing Gen. Nieh for killing the Boxers, the edict orders him to return with his troops to Loopai, 80 miles from the scene of the disturbances.

It is claimed here that the first step of the powers for the preservation of foreign life and property ought to be the assumption of control of the railroad to Pekin.

Bubonic Plague in Australia.

Adelaide, South Australia, June 12.—A total of 23 deaths from the bubonic plague is officially reported from Rockhamton, Queensland. Two fresh cases are reported here, one of which has proved fatal.

PIO DEL PILAR A PRISONER

Gen. Funston Captures a Big Store of Rebel Archives.

Manila, June 9.—General Pio Del Pilar, the most aggressive and most persistent of the Filipino leaders, who was captured last night, as previously cabled to the Associated Press, was made a prisoner at Guadaloupe, six miles east of Manila, by some of the Manila native police. Upon information received that Pio Del Pilar was to be at a certain house, Capt. Lara and twelve policemen proceeded in a launch to Guadaloupe, where, aided by a detachment of the twenty-first infantry they surrounded the house, captured the general and brought him to Manila this morning, where he was positively identified before the proper marshal.

Washington, June 9.—General MacArthur has cabled the following report of the capture of General Pilar:

Manila, June 9.—Native police captured General Pio Del Pilar this morning. He was found lurking in the neighborhood of San Pedro Macati.

MAC ARTHUR.

General Schwan's estimate of the importance of this news is contained in this statement:

"The capture of General Pio Del Pilar, cabled by General MacArthur this morning is a most important one. Pilar was regarded as one of the most active and uncompromising of the rebel chieftains. After the disruption of the insurgent government and the dispersion of nearly all the insurgent organizations north of Manila, Pilar managed to concentrate a considerable force at St. Miguel de Mayumo, in the province of Bulacanp, and although he was unable to hold the place for any great length of time, he succeeded in withdrawing his troops to the mountains and in eluding the several columns that were sent out to destroy him. It was difficult to keep track of his movements, and he frequently was reported as being at a number of places at the same time. That his capture has been effected by the native police of Manila, a body numbering some 400, evinces afresh the loyalty of these men to the American cause, so often impugned by Americans and Filipinos."

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Vancouver, B. C., June 8.—A copy of the Manila Times received by the Idzuma Maru tells of an important discovery of insurgent documents and other articles which had been hidden by the Filipinos. It says:

"On May 2, General Funston was making a personal reconnoissance with eighteen troopers in the direction of Bongabon and Pontabagan, up the Rio Grande de Pampanga, when he discovered a perpendicular ladder leading up a cliff crowned with a dense forest. Beside the ladder hung a rope which, when pulled, rang an alarm bell in the woods back of the precipice.

"The general and his men ascended the ladder and found thirty or forty large wooden cases crammed full of state documents, comprising most of the archives of the government. There were other things saved from the wreck of Malolos, about 1,000 Hotchkiss shells, a quantity of dynamite, a stock of bombs, and much other ammunition, 200 pounds of black gun powder, office furniture from the Malolos audiencia, carpets, chairs, tables and a lot of miscellaneous goods of no special importance.

"The documents were the principal prize. After as good an inspection as circumstances permitted, General Funston set aside several tons of useless rubbish and burnt it on the spot, saving the state papers. These comprise all the correspondence of Aguinaldo and his chief official, from the time of their earliest dealing with Dewey down to the hurried migration from Malolos. (Archives subsequent to that date were, it will be remembered, taken at Tarlac in the middle of last year.) There are letters to and from Wildman and Dewey, besides several business firms in Manila. Aguinaldo's own letter book, giving press copies of everything he wrote, is also there. It is rumored that the correspondence shows that several firms in Manila have had relation with the rebels hitherto unsuspected.

"The whole cache was ingeniously hidden among the trees in the ravine and roofed over heavily with nipa to an unusual thickness. The structure made quite a big warehouse, with not an inch of space vacant. It was found later that there were other approaches to the cache just like the one described, with alarm bells everywhere."

REBEL FINANCES.

Manila, May 15.—The Filipinos are addicted to the preservation of their records, no matter how unimportant. Down in Albay province our troops recently found the yearly financial statement of the rebel government. While it is thought its figures are untrue, it is interesting as an example of how the rebels do business and maintain their prestige among their people. In the balance-sheet for 1899-1900, the insurgent minister of finance states that during the year 1896-'97 the expenses of the Spanish government in administering affairs amounted to $17,474,020, Mexican, but thanks to the capacity of the revolutionary leaders the total expenditures of the insurgent government for last year only amounted to $6,342,407. All this economy was effected while the Manila custom house, a most lucrative source of income, was in the hands of the Americans. It was promised that as soon as the rebels gained possession of Manila, which would be in a few weeks, they could manifestly reduce the rate of taxation. In the meantime money was needed and it was incumbent upon all good patriots to pay all the tax collector asked of them. The minister of finance in presenting his statement described Aguinaldo's glory and invunerability, and the good time coming to everybody when the Americans would be finally driven from the islands.

The rebel expenses have been especially heavy in the matter of arms. Filibusterers and others have made them pay exorbitant prices for everything.

Two of their generals, Pana and Lrtbanare, are said to have large accounts in the Hong Kong banks.

MABINI DYING.

Manila, May 15.—Apolinario Mabini, the premier of Aguinaldo's cabinet, who is not only the most able of the leaders among the insurrection, but almost the only one whose honesty has never been questioned, has probably finished his career. His friends believe that he is dying. Mabini remains in an American prison in Manila because he has nowhere else to go. Before the revolution he was a wealthy man, as riches are rated in the Philippines, but all his money was invested in the cause of "Independencia." Recently General Otis offered to release him from the prison in the walled city, where he has been housed comfortably since his arrival in Manila, on condition that he would not take advantage of his liberty to incite trouble.

"But I have not changed my convictions," said Mibini.

The general explained that that was not required. Then Mabini said that he was entirely destitute and preferred to remain in prison. Afterwards, when his health was plainly failing, General Otis offered him a carriage for a daily drive. Mabini refused it, saying that "I cannot accept favors from the Americans."

Mabini is a paralytic, although a young man. The strain of his flight with Aguinaldo from Tarlac was a severe one and now he cannot even rise from the chair without help. Those who know him predict that he will last but a few months. He remains extremely loyal in his dreams of an independent republic for the Philippines, but more practical men like Buencamino scoff at him as an idealist who cannot accept conditions.

DISASTROUS ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

Strike has lasted	34 days
Persons killed	12
Men, women and children shot	52
Men, women and children injured	167
Loss to St. Louis per day	$750,000
City's loss in thirty-four days	$25,500,000
Police on duty	1,000
Special policemen	500
Cars wrecked	76
Women passengers beaten	9
Women stripped in the street	3
Children shot	8
Men's loss in wages	$250,000
Company's loss in fares	$600,000
Cost to city of extra police	$40,000
Posse comitatus	2,500 strong
Estimated cost of posse	$300,000
Men on strike	4,000

CAPTURED AN ISLAND.

Manila, June 5, 11:30 p. m.—Major Johnson, with two companies of the Twenty-ninth infantry and 25 men of the Eighteenth infantry, sailed from Romblon to the neighboring island of Tables, where they disembarked simultaneously in four columns, converging from a central point. The Americans encountered about 60 rebels, who retreated, and they captured 40, including all the officers, together with 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 24 rifles. Forty men of the Twenty-ninth regiment were left as a garrison, the others returning to Romblon.

Co. E, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, and Co. G, of the Fourth regiment, encountered 50 insurgents behind stone trenches, in the high mountains near Norzageray, province of Bulucan. There was persistent fighting, and seven Americans were wounded.

Finally, Co. G, by a flanking movement, carried the trenches. Trumpeter Speaker, of Co. G, has been commended for "determined bravery" by Gen. Funston.

Troop G, of the Fourth cavalry; Co. C, of the Thirty-fourth regiment, and Co. A, of the Twenty-second regiment, are pursuing the captors of Charles D. Roberts, who was taken by the Filipinos while scouting near San Miguel De Mayumo, May 29. It is reported that the Filipinos have separated among the trackless forests.

Forty rifles, with artillery and a considerable quantity of ammunition, have been captured by the Americans in the mountains back of Dunalufihan. Three Filipinos were also taken.

American scouts have destroyed the camp of Gen. Marcardo. The natives report that Marcardo, with 200 men and 500 rifles will surrender if given assurances that they will not be imprisoned.

Yesterday, while scouting in the vicinity of Santo Tomas, province of Nueva Ecija, two Americans were wounded.

An investigation into the cause of the burning of Candaba has been ordered. It is alleged to have been done by drunken sailors.

Several local commercial houses recently received anonymous warnings that the Filipino crews of their coastwise steamers intended to kill the white officials whenever a favorable opportunity arose. Consequently, the steamers are now running with armed European guards.

The members of the civil commission are now selecting offices and places of residence.

INSURGENT SIDE-LIGHTS.

Manila, May 12.—The great store of insurgent documents discovered by Gen. Funston, together with some interesting papers which Captain Smith found in the possession of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, throw interesting side-lights upon the Filipino government. Most important of the lot is Aguinaldo's plan for the uprising in Manila, which was drawn by him at Malalos, is in his own handwriting in the Tagalog language and bears the date of January 9, 1899. Pinned to the document was a translation into Spanish, done by the hand of Buencamino. Aguinaldo's order was addressed to his "valiant sandaliahs," or "Bolomen." When the word "surprising" was given they were to slay all American soldiers in Manila. The insurgents were to repair to house-tops, whence they were to hurl down upon the soldiers heavy furniture, and any iron implements they might have heated red hot. They were also to have ready in their houses hot water which was to be thrown upon passing soldiers or squirted at them from bamboo syringes. The women and children were exhorted to help in preparing the water and boiling oil, which they were to pass out to the men for use. Afterwards Bolomen were to run through the streets slashing Americans wherever they met them. They were instructed not to stop to pick up the guns of soldiers they killed, as those could be collected afterwards. The Bolomen were warned to restrain themselves from the temptation of looting, because, as Aguinaldo explained, he was particularly desirous to make good in the eyes of foreign nations his assertion that the Filipinos were disciplined and civilized people. Particular injunctions were given for protecting the banks, even the Spanish bank.

DON'T WANT US TO LEAVE.

Havana, June 12.—Of late, Governor General Wood has had many callers—among them lawyers, bankers, merchants and even two members of the former cabinet, who have taken the position that the United States government is going ahead too fast in the direction of granting independence to Cuba. Those who take this ground assign it as the reason for their decision not to join in the coming elections. They point out that there is not a single candidate in the island who is not a professional politician, and they argue that to turn Cuba over to men of this class would mean her absolute ruin. As one expressed himself, it would be abandonment.

"Would you leave us," he asked, "naked to our enemies?" These visits and statements were published in the Discussion, in which Gen. Wood was reported as saying that in all probability a constitutional convention would be called in September next, consisting of all the mayors elected. Business circles were thoroughly alarmed by this announcement, although there is no doubt that a great majority of the people received it with favor.

Colonel Carlos Cespedes, discussing the matter to-day, said:

"The interview which Senor Coronado (editor of the Discussion) secured with General Wood has made an admirable impression. General Wood promised us that the elections should take place in June, and he is about to keep his promise. According to the interview, he says that a national convention will probably be called in September to draw up a constitution. Our people are disposed to trust him, especially after the way he is keeping his promise regarding elections.

"Many Americans do not understand the Cubans. We are quiet people, and the Americans are apt to mistake our quietness for submissiveness. Personally I have no doubt that independence will be granted, but if the United States government should declare that it will not fulfill its promise or should refuse a formal demand by the Cubans for independence, then the Cubans will take to the woods, burning everything capable of destruction by fire, sugar estates, towns and wharves."

MINE CAVED IN.

Jemme, Ariz., June 12.—A cave-in on the 500-foot level of the United Verde mine resulted in the death of John Gray, of Salt Lake, and Ted Jorgena. James Mikelwas probably fatally hurt. Robert Northers, of London, was slightly injured.

ST. LOUIS STREETS ARE DANGEROUS

Mayor Issues Proclamation advising People To Stay at Home.

St. Louis, June 12.—Mayor Ziegenhein last night issued a proclamation calling uopn all residents, especially women and children, to keep off the streets, avoid crowds and refrain from carrying weapons "for three days." The mayor intimates in his proclamation that the streets of St. Louis will be untenable and dangerous "for three days." Mayor Ziegenhein smiled knowingly when asked why he limited the "reign of terror" to three days. He is eager to saddle the onus of the existing state of anarchy upon the Democratic governor.

All the divisions and lines of the St. Louis Transit company were in operation to-day, but only a portion of the regular number of cars were running. The experiment of sending out cars over some of the lines without police guards having worked satisfactorily yesterday, that plan was carried out to-day on several addithional divisions. Owing to the mayor's proclamation there was comparatively little trouble during the morning, the injunction forbidding the use of explosives or firearms and warning those having no business on the streets to keep off, apparently had a good effect.

Both the strikers and the authorities are preparing statements and making up lists of witnesses to be heard at the coroner's inquiry which to-morrow will endeavor to settle the responsibility for Sunday's killings.

The Twenty-third company, composed mostly of young lawyers and business men, has been sworn into the sheriff's posse. Ransom post, G. A. R., whose members comprise some of the city's best citizens, is also organizing a company.

At a mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers at the West End coliseum last night a committee was appointed to prosecute the posse of men who did the shooting Sunday night.

OBIT

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Indianapolis, June 7.—The ticket made by Indiana Democrats yesterday is the following:

Governor—John W. Kern, Indianapolis.

Lieutenant Governor—John C. Lawler, Salem.

Secretary of State—Adam Heimberger, New Albany.

State Auditor—John W. Minor, Indianapolis.

State Treasurer—Jerome Herff, Peru.

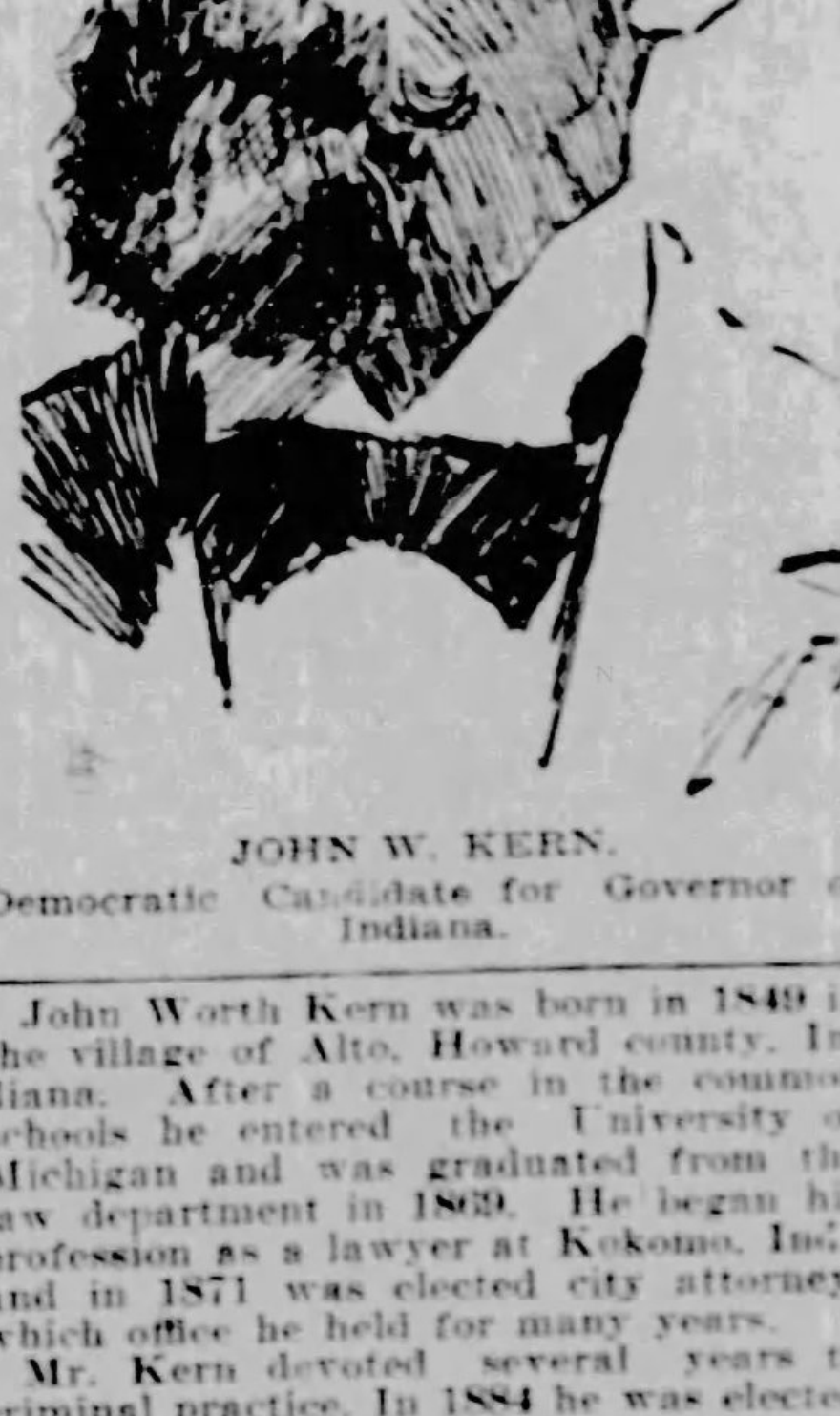
Attorney General—C. P. Drummond, Plymouth.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Henry G. Yargin, New Castle; superintendent of public instruction, Charles A. Greathouse, Mount Vernon; state statistician, Edward Horuff, Madison.

Supreme Judges—First district: Geo. L. Reinhart, Bloomington; fourth district, J. M. Adair, Columbia City.

Delegates-at-Large—Samuel E. Morss, Indianapolis; Hugh M. Daugherty, Bluffton; James Murdock, Lafayette; George B. Menzies, Mount Vernon.

Electors-at-Large—Allen Zollers, Fort Wayne; Nicholar Cornett, Velsailles.



JOHN W. KERN.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Indiana.

John Worth Kern was born in 1849 in the village of Alto, Howard county, Indiana. After a course in the common schools he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated from the law department in 1869. He began his profession as a lawyer at Kokomo, Ind., and in 1871 was elected city attorney, which office he held for many years.

Mr. Kern devoted several years to criminal practice. In 1884 he was elected to the office of reporter of the supreme court. In 1888, he was renominated but defeated, after which he took up the practice of law in Indianapolis. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate and served during the sessions of 1893 and 1895. In 1897 Mr. Kern was appointed city attorney for Indianapolis, which position he still holds.

COAL GOING ABROAD.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Owing to the great demand by foreign coal dealers for American bituminous coal, Greenville, Hudson county, New Jersey, may become the greatest coal shipping point on the coast. E. J. Berwind, of the Berwind-White Coal company, is quoted as saying that he could ship 40,000,000 tons of bituminous coal immediately to Europe if his company had the facilities for handling such an immense amount. It was at first believed here that the British-Boer war was responsible in a measure for the scarcity of soft coal in Europe, but now it is the opinion that many of the mines have become exhausted.

American producers were compelled to ignore innumerable requests from foreign dealers for large shipments because the demand at home was unequal to the supply. Now, it is understood, the European market is being sought, as arrangements are under way to supply both home and foreign trade.

Mrs. George H. Boker Dies.

Philadelphia, May 12.—Mrs. George H. Boker, widow of the poet and ex-minister to Russia, is dead at her home in this city.

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA

Harrassing Story From London Times' Correspondent.

London, June 12.—The famine in India grows worse. The Standard's Simla correspondent, in a mail letter, says:

"It would be rash to assume from the almost stationary relief figures that the corner will soon be turned. So devastating has been the cholera outbreak, so enormous the mortality, and so blind the terror inspired by this black death, that the famine relief camps in Bombay presidency, which contained thousands of workers, melt away and are left empty in the course of a couple of days.

"Starving though they be, the people prefer to fly to their own homes and to die in quiet, than to remain in the famine relief camps where the cholera is striking down a hundred workers daily.

"Terrible stories come from Dohad. There the famine is at its worst, and now the cholera has arrived to complete the work. An eye witness says:

"'As we walked through these quiet streets we saw deserted homes and dead bodies. One of the bravest acts witnessed was a little girl, about 7, attempting to care for two little brothers after the mother had given up all hope and lain down near them to die.

"'She was feeding a fire which burned beneath a broken pot in which simmered the almost rotten feet and bones of some dead animal. The scene cannot be painted too black. No account we have ever read of any famine would picture the state of affairs at Dohad.'"

AN AMERICAN RECEPTION.

Paris, June 8.—The United States national pavilion was attractively illuminated last evening, the occasion being a reception given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to the French officials of the exposition and to the Americans in the city. The function served to bring together many Americans, and some 500 persons attended the affair.

Among those present were Ambassador Porter and the embassy staff, Consul General Gowdy and the consulate staff, Commissioner General Peck, Assistant Commissioner Wood, the national and state commissioners, the presidents of the various foreign chambers of commerce in Paris, Former United States Consul Morse, M. E. Ingalls, M. T. Herrick, Major Kerr and Major Lippincott.

GOLD COAST WAR.

London, Jne 9.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Accra, dated June 8, a native rumor is in circulation there that Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast colony made a sortie from Kumassi, where he had been besieged by the Ashantis, but was forced to retire and ultimately to surrender.

Mail advices from Accra, dated May 17, say:

Fifty thousand Ashantis are in arms and the insurrection is spreading. It is impossible for white men to go into the interior successfully during the rainy season.

TWINS SEPARATED.

Rio Janeiro, June 6.—By remarkable surgical operations Rosalina and Maria, two sisters, who were born joined together, have been cut apart. The sisters are doing well. They were joined as were the Siamese twins, but modern surgery will give them separate life.

They are about ten years old. Their parents last winter determined to seek the aid of surgeons, and to that end brought them to the Hospital Misericordia. X-rays developed the fact that the seventh ribs were united by a solid osseous formation, and that there was but one liver for the two.

The Albany.

Southampton, June 11.—The United States cruiser Albany, which was placed in commission at Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 30, and under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, arrived at Southampton to-day.

Mrs. Gladstone Worse.

London, June 11.—Mrs. Gladstone has suffered another relapse, and is now unconscious.

NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Tuskogee, Ala., June 11.—After consulting with substantial colored men in all parts of the country Booker T. Washington has decided to assist in the organization of a national negro business league. The object of this organization is to encourage colored people through the central organization and local organizations to enter the avenues of business. The meeting will be held in Boston Aug. 23 and 24.

REQUISITION FOR TAYLOR.

Frankfort, Ky., June 12.—Sheriff Suter held a conference with Commonwealth Attorney Franklin yesterday, and afterward said that a requisition for the extradition of W. S. Taylor will be asked for, but that he will be too busy to go to Indianapolis with the requisition for several days. Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, who is here, does not believe that Governor Mount will honor the requisition.

THE COMMISSION BESET BY CALLERS

Judge Taft and Associates Have a Very Serious Task Before Them.

Manila, June 11.—Judge William H. Taft and his colleagues of the Philippine civil commission were beset during their first week in Manila by a multitude of callers of all nationalities, professions and interests, who presented a bewildering assortment of recommendations touching military and civil policies. The commissioners maintained the attitude of unprejudiced listeners.

They admit that, while they anticipated an enormous task, the complexity and difficulty of the problems and conditions are well nigh staggering. They are determined, however, with the co-operation of the army in pacifying as well as in fighting, to make the Philippines a peaceful and honestly governed country before departing.

They find General MacArthur administering civil and military affairs in a way that is universally popular. The Filipino party, embracing prominent insurrectionists who accepted American rule through force of circumstances, is already making overtures for the discussion of a scheme of permanent government, practically reviving the old proposition of autonomy under an American protectorate.

There are, of course, some Filipinos who believed that Judge Taft would bring the millenium in his vest pocket, and these profess to be disappointed because sweeping changes are not made immediately. Judge Taft's utterances indicate a conciliatory policy towards the natives. He has conferred with the high army officers, some of whom strongly urge that a larger army is necessary to suppress the insurrection, believing that the civil government will be impossible until the rampant rebellion in the southern districts of Luzon, in the extreme northern provinces of the island, and in the Visayas, except Negros, is crushed. One of the foremost questions is how and from what materials to organize a civil force with which gradually to supersede the army as a governing machine. Spain's auxiliary, the church, is necessarily barred from consideration. American experience with the natives discourages the hope of honest government through them until a generation or more of training shall have eradicated the results of Spain's tutelage. A large proportion of the provincial officials already installed have proven treacherous, while the native police and officials here in Manila are living on a scale of luxury suspiciously disproportionate to their salaries. Charges against native judges of failing to account for thousands of dollars received in fines are under investigation.

At present the governmental alternatives are the army on one hand and anarchy on the other. General Otis' plan of municipal government is being inaugurated in the principal towns of Central Luzon and in parts of the Visayas, but the Filipinos persist in thinking that the question whether the United States will retain the Philippines is still open, and some local leaders ask that municipal elections be postponed until after the presidential election. Many people object to taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government, which is the first qualification for voting for municipal candidates.

The commissioners also find that the future state of the church in the Philippines is a leading question in the minds of many, although most of those who have talked with Judge Taft and his colleagues draw the inference that the commissioners are opposed to the reinstatement of the Friars. Archbishop Chappelle has taken a strong stand in supporting the request of the Friars to be established in their old position.

As a result of last week's scouting more than two hundred Filipinos were killed and 160 captured, while 140 rifles with ammunition and stores were secured. The American loss was nine killed, including a captain and a lieutenant, two captains and 21 privates wounded and one captain taken prisoner by the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

INSURGENT LIES.

Washington, June 7.—The President has sent to the senate a reply to the statements made by Aguinaldo in his "true version of the Philippine revolution." In that statement Aguinaldo said among other things that the Spanish had captured six guns from the American soldiers in front of Manila before the surrender of that city to the American forces and that they were recaptured by the Filipinos and returned to the Americans. This statement was referred to in the senate, which, the correspondence furnished shows, caused Secretary Root to refer it to Gen. F. V. Greene, who was in charge of the American troops, with the request for an explanation. General Greene, referred Aguinaldo's statement to the battalion and battery commanders who were engaged against the Spaniards at the time referred to and he forwarded their replies in refutation of the charge. General Greene himself says:

"The statements made by Aguinaldo are absolutely without foundation; each and every one of them is untrue; the United States troops did not fall back; did not abandon a single rifle or a single field gun; did not make a precipitate retreat; the Filipinos did not rush to our assistance; did not recapture the rifles and field guns, and did not return them to the Americans. The Filipinos took no part in the engagements between the Spaniards and American troops. Every single statement in the extract quoted in your letter is false."

CONDITION OF TREASURY.

Washington, June 12.—The condition of the Treasury division of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business Monday was as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
Trust funds, division of redemption:	
Gold coin	229,253,179
Silver dollars	416,207,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,784,802
Silver bullion of 1890	70,469,198
United States notes	4,050,000
Total	$727,874,179
Divisions of issue:	
Gold certificates outstanding	$229,253,179
Silver certificates outstanding	416,207,000
Treasury notes outstanding	78,324,000
Currency certificates outstanding	4,050,000
Total	$727,874,179
General Fund:	
Gold coin and bullion	$ 45,282,811
Gold certificates	26,556,570
Silver coin and bullion	5,412,957
Silver certificates	7,619,332
United States notes	22,013,702
Other assets	35,683,564
Total in treasury	$121,318,911
Deposits in National banks	$108,969,712
Total	$230,288,624
Current liabilities	$ 81,172,212
Available cash balance	149,116,612

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Washington, June 7.—A complete summary of the work done by Congress, up to date, compared with the four preceding congresses, has appeared as a special feature of the House of Representatives calendar, compiled by Tally Clerk Wakefield, of the official staff of the House. It covers both the Senate and House, and gives the following data:

Number of days in session, 137; bills introduced, 12,152; total passed, 1,215; public acts, 283; private acts, 932; extent of Congressional Record, 7,081 pages.

The bulk of this business far exceeds the work of the first sessions of the four preceding congresses and in much shorter time. The shortest of these preceding sessions was 175 days, as against 137 days this session. The greatest number of bills at these longer sessions has been 10,639, as against 12,152 to-day, and the highest total of acts heretofore 723, as against 1,215 at present. The magnitude of the work is said to be unprecedented.

TO HOLD RECESS MEETINGS.

Washington, June 7.—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee was authorized by a recent resolution of the house to hold meetings of that committee during the recess of congress with a view to preparing a bill for the reduction of the revenue if that course seemed desirable. Mr. Payne said to-day it was not his purpose to call the committee together until fall, probably a few weeks before congress re-assembles, as by that time it will be determined how far the surplus is maintained and about how much in the aggregate a revenue reduction is warranted. With this information in hand, Mr. Payne does not apprehend much difficulty as to the details of a proper distribution of the reductions. Extended hearings have already been held and the chairman also has received a number of briefs covering the chief lines of reduction. There will be no extended reopening of hearings, although the committee may conclude to ask for further information on some lines.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Washington, June 6.—In answer to a Senate resolution calling for information as to the cost of shipping troops to and from the Philippines, the quartermaster general has submitted a statement that by availing of the army transports, the war department has saved the government $9,087,155, as compared with the commercial rates.

The estimate figures the saving as follows:

On troops for Manila, via San Francisco, $7,749,340; on troops for Manila, via New York, $813,731; on troops for Cuba and Porto Rico, $924,083.

For rail transportation of the Philippine troops there was spent $2,173,847 in cash, for rail transportation on animals, supplies and freight, $856,846. The amounts accruing to the aided Pacific railroads, which are not paid in cash, but are credited to the companies on the books would have increased these expenditures to double the amount stated.

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, June 6.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections to-day presented a supplemental report upon the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, replying to the strictures upon the committee made by Senator Clark in his speech, and also to the minority report in the case made by Senators Harris and Pettus. With reference to Mr. Clark's statements, the committee says:

"The distinct criticisms made by Mr. Clark on May 15 of the report of the committee are not serious in their character, and it is fortunate that they were made, because they may be taken as being all the criticisms which the party most at interest claim can justly be made. The correctness of all other statements made by the committee not criticised by the senator may be taken to be admitted by him."

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

Washington, June 7.—It is said at the War department that Gen. Wheeler will be given no military assignment under his commission as brigadier general of regulars, but that he will be placed on the retired list for age within the next few days. This plan of action, it is said, is in accordance with an understanding reached between the President and Gen. Wheeler.

Confirmations.

Washington, June 6.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Frank M. Chandler, marshal for the Northern district of Ohio; Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, brigadier general U. S. A., to be general.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, June 5.—Senate.—Heated partisan debate between Messrs. Hanna, Carter, Foraker, Bacon and Pettigrew marked the session. By a vote of 43 to 20 sent the House anti-trust bill to the judiciary committee. Adopted the conference report on the Alaska code bill. By a tie vote of 33 to 33 rejected the nomination of W. D. Bynum as a general appraiser at the port of New York. Approved the conference report on the bill to provide better facilities for the deposit of public moneys in the nation's new island possessions.

House.—Heard Mr. Cummings (N. Y.) read a letter from W. J. Bryan denying he had stated a constitutional amendment was necessary for the regulation of trusts. Mr. Lentz (Ohio) and Mr. Hull (Iowa) engaged in a bitter clash over an attack by the former on Adjutant General Corbin. Adopted the conference report on the Alaska code bill. Refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill, providing for the promotion of Generals Miles and Corbin, and sent the bill to conference.

Washington, June 6.—Senate—An agreement was reached on the armor plate question, the Penrose amendment being adopted giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to contract for that needed for the new vessels, if in his judgment the price is reasonable; if not, he is to proceed to erect an armor plate plant at a cost of $4,000,000. The sundry civil bill was passed.

House—There was a long fight over the item in the naval bill making an appropriation for ocean surveys by the hydrographic office. The armor plate amendment from the Senate was adopted.

Washington, June 7.—Senate—A number of private pension bills were passed. At 3 o'clock it became known that the House had concurred in the Senate amendments to the naval bill. The concluding hour was a purely social session. The customary resolution of thanks to President pro tem. Frye was passed, and the Senate adjourned at 5 p. m.

House—The Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, which practically transfers to the hydrographic bureau of the navy the survey of the navigable waters of the United States. Speaker Henderson made a graceful farewell speech, and the gavel fell at 5 p. m.

IT IS LOADED.

Kansas City, Mo., June 11.—It has been discovered that the Spanish cannon loaned Kansas City several months ago by the government to be placed in one of its parks as a trophy of the Cuban war, is loaded. The War department has been searching for the cannon for some time and has sent letters to different cities warning recipients of cannon sent them from Washington to be on the lookout for a loaded gun. Mayor Reed Saturday received such a notice. An investigation was started and it was found that the cannon received by Kansas City has been loaded to the brim with powder and projectiles ever since it left Manila. The cannon had not yet been placed in position.

TO SETTLE A STRIKE.

Chicago, June 9.—Members of the Building Trades council have declared themselves to be in favor of any plan calculated to bring about a settlement of the labor troubles. At the meeting of the council last evening the secretary was instructed to notify the Building Contractors' council that the Building Trades council had requested the unions affiliated with it to appoint committees for a conference, in accordance with the suggestion of the contractors. In discussing the proposed conference the hope was expressed that it would result in a settlement.

WANTS AMERICAN CATTLE.

San Francisco, June 6.—Japan is seeking American and European cattle to introduce among native herds and improve the general stock on the islands. Four Japanese government officials especially commissioned to select and purchase fine stock have arrived here. They will inspect the herds of this state before going east and to Europe. They propose to get the best grades of breeding stock known.

SALVADOR WANTS THE CANAL

Desire to Come in Closer Touch With American Markets.

Washington, June 12.—Ex-President Saldivar, of Salvador, who recently came here as minister of that country, in the course of an interview, spoke of the policy of Salvador toward the isthmian canal. "Our interests in an inter-oceanic canal are much the same as those of the United States," said he. "We want the canal because it would be of vast benefit to all Central America, giving work to thousands, and ending internal troubles by keeping everybody busy. But we want it mainly because Salvador has no ports on the Atlantic.

"With a canal opened, our goods would be loaded at our Pacific ports, and then, going through the canal, would have the Atlantic markets before them. We use American machinery, tools and agricultural implements, preferring them to all other makes, and are getting them even now at better rates than those offered by European manufacturing centers. With the canal open this class of American goods could be delivered in Salvador and all along the Pacific coast of South and Central America, with far greater ease and better rates than at present."

HARD FIGHT ON HAVANA MAYORALTY

Havana, June 12.—The National party is making a bitter fight against Senor Federico Mora in the contest for the mayorality of Havana. As nearly all the voting booths are in the hands of the Nationalists, Mora visited Governor General Wood and expressed fear that he may not have fair play. General Wood said he will have every chance and can appoint an agent at every voting office. Mora says he will do this.

Ernest Lee Conant, president of the commission appointed to investigate the finances of Havana, and who, in the postal cases has charge for the government, says he now has everything ready to proceed as soon as Neely arrives here.

The experts who have examined into the treasury, report to Gen. Wood that its condition is more than good, that it is excellent. Much praise, it is added, is due to Major E. W. Ladd, treasurer of the custom house of Havana.

THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 8.—The morning of the last day of the club womens' convention was devoted to a short business session and for simultaneous literary sessions. One was devoted to "Opportunities of the Federation," with Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, in the chair.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Coonly Ward, of Chicago, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Harriet C. Towne, of Omaha. "A Group of Important Subjects," was the name given to the other session, over which Mrs. Charles Morris, of Berlin, Wis., presided. The speakers included Miss Helen A. Whittier, of Lowell, Mass., Miss Myra Lloyd Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., Miss Mary E. McDowell, of Chicago.

Afterwards came an interesting meeting conducted by Mrs. Lowe, when representatives of working womens' clubs were heard. The speakers were Miss Charlotte C. Wilkinson, of Syracuse, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, of Philadelphia, and Miss Cornelius Zabreskie, of Brooklyn.

The fourth session included art reports from various clubs over the country, and was conducted by Mrs. Herman Hall, of Chicago.

Late last night the nominating committee arranged this ticket for presentation to the convention: President, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, of Georgia; vice president, Mrs. Chas. Dennison, of New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Harriet Fox, of Michigan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Geo. Kendrick, of Pennsylvania; treasurer, Mrs. Van Vechten, of Iowa; auditor, Mrs. Geo. Noyes, of Wisconsin. Directors, Mrs. Chas. K. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, of Ohio; Mrs. Annie West, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Lockwood of District of Columbia; Miss Margaret J. Evans of Minnesota; Mrs. W. J. Christie of Montana; Mrs. Lillian Streator, of New Hampshire; Mrs. W. T. Coad, of South Dakota; Mrs. Priddy of Kansas.

At the business meeting the federation proceeded to amend the by-laws. Provision was made for two vice-presidents instead of one. The council will meet not only at the call of the directors, but at the call of 23 members of the council, with twenty members being considered a quorum.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 8.—The Democratic state convention yesterday nominated the following ticket:

Governor, John H. Holt; auditor, James H. Miller; treasurer, James Garland Hearst; attorney general, George H. McCoy; supreme judges, John W. English and W. G. Bennett; electors-at-large, John W. Davis and E. M. Gilkeson.

The concensus of opinion is that the work of the state convention has been favorable to the candidacy of John T. McGraw, of Grafton, for the Democratic nomination for senator. He was the champion of Holt for governor and of other winners for state nominations. Former Senators Henry G. Davis and J. N. Camden took an active part in the early part of the convention, but neither of them took any part after the permanent organization. Davis, Camden and others had been urging a more conservative platform than the one that was adopted reaffirming the Chicago platform.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

Denver, Col., June 7.—The state Democratic convention which met here today easily surpassed in attendance and enthusiasm any similar gathering of that party ever held in Colorado. More than one thousand delegates including two Arapahoe county delegations of 164 members each were present when the convention was called to order in the Tabor grand opera house at 10:30 o'clock by State Chairman Smith. As the Arapahoe contest will have to be decided by the convention after investigation by the committee on credentials, it is believed that the convention will last two days. Of the 723 delegates from outside Denver and Arapahoe county who will determine which faction in this city is entitled to be considered the regular organization, the supporters of Governor Thomas claim assurances of 425 votes, while the Maloney delegation claims 500.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

BODY PRESERVED FOR FORTY YEARS

Norwalk, O., June 12.—The body of Rev. Ignatius Pouchell, who died forty years ago and was interred in a vault under St. Mary's church altar, was exhumed Monday, and was found in a perfect state of preservation. The face was natural and life-like, and the clothing in which the body was buried was also well preserved.

OUTLINES PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATS

Columbus, June 12.—James P. Seward, of Mansfield, says the Democratic state platform will endorse the Chicago platform of 1896 in full, denounce the new currency law and then pass to other issues, imperialism and trusts.

A NEGRO PARTY.

Philadelphia, June 6.—The first steps looking to the organization of a national negro party have been taken in this city. Prominent negroes—bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers—at a meeting, decided to place a Presidential ticket in the field, with negro candidates. The plan is to organize the party in every state of the union, and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices.

An executive committee has been appointed to draw up a call for a convention, and see to the distribution of circulars outlining the reasons for the formation of a national negro party.

Bishop Levi J. Cappin, the newly-elected head of the A. M. E. church in this district, presided at the meeting. The names mentioned for President were ex-Judge E. J. Walker, of Boston, with F. B. S. Pinchback, ex-lieutenant governor of Louisiana, as running mate; Bishop W. B. Derry, of New York, with Prof. D. E. Boise as running mate; Bishop Grant, of Illinois, with the Rev. J. P. Sampson as Vice President; Bishop Turner, with Booker T. Washington, of Alabama, as Vice President; Bishop Walters, with T. T. Allain, of Louisiana, as Vice President.

Tuskeegee, Ala., June 7.—Booker T. Washington, president of the Negro Industrial institute and one of the leading men of his race, said to-day regarding the formation of a national negro party: "I know nothing of the Philadelphia movement to organize a national negro party. I will not under any circumstances become a candidate for any Presidential office." President Washington has been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency.

RUSSIA BORROWING HERE.

New York, June 8.—The Russian government is preparing to negotiate a loan in Wall street. This loan, it is expected, will be about $50,000,000. It is wanted to complete some of the great railway projects which Russia has on hand. Wall street is fully prepared to raise the money, as capital is abundant in the financial district, and the interest rate is low.

The details as to the new loan are yet indefinite. M. Rothstein, president of the Russian Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, is coming from London in a short time to have a conference at Washington with M. Ronpkowsky, the Russian minister of finance, who is now in that city. Russia is not only coming to this country for her money, but for supplies as well. She has been buying all her steel rails here, and she will require a great many more thousands of tons to complete the ambitious plans which she has on foot.

The Federal Steel Company is now turning out steel rails for the Trans-Siberian railway, and contracts representing about $5,000,000 are soon to be let for steel and iron supplies needed in Russia. Chief Engineer Kajevnikoff, of the Trans-Siberian railroad, is now at the Hotel Majestic. He is here to purchase rails, electrical equipment for telegraph lines, signalling and lighting purposes, as well as locomotives and steel cars.

It is expected that the British government will within about a month begin to let some large steel contracts in this country for the Cairo to the Cape railway, which is the pet project of Cecil Rhodes.

The specifications for a number of the contracts are now ready, and it is said that John W. Gates went to Europe with a view of obtaining these contracts for the American Steel and Wire Company. The Federal Steel Company also has an agent in London to bid on the contract.

According to a steel expert in Wall street yesterday, the foreign demand for American rails will be sufficient to keep the great steel companies busy for ten years.

ENVOYS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 6.—The Auditorium was filled last night by a representative audience in a welcome to the three South African peace envoys. An admission was charged to the hall, and fully $5,000 was secured for the widows and orphans of the Boers killed in battle.

Judge E. F. Dunne presided at the meeting, and when he introduced C. H. Fischer, the delegate from the Orange Free State, the immense audience arose as one man and gave Mr. Fischer such an ovation as he said he had not received since coming to America.

Mr. Wolmarans and Mr. Wessels also spoke.

Ex-Governor Altgeld created great enthusiasm when he declared that the love of liberty had not yet died in the American people, and that if the Boers could only keep on retiring and hold out a little longer the United States or some other country in all probability would step in and put a stop to further bloodshed.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who was born on British soil, provoked uproarious applause when he said that he loved old England, but bowed his head in humiliation at her "small, insignificant and deplorable conduct toward the Boers."

After the meeting adjourned the three delegates held a reception on the stage.

AN ELEPHANT STRANGLED.

Baltimore, June 8.—"Sport," the elephant belonging to Bostwick's menagerie of wild animals, which are exhibiting here, was killed last night by hanging. Sport was injured in a railroad accident several weeks ago, and to end his misery it was deemed best to kill him. A rope attached to a derrick was made fast about the neck of the two-ton beast and he was strangled six minutes after his body left the car in which he had been nursed since an accident to his spine occurred several weeks ago.

SOCIALIST TICKET.

New York, June 6.—The Socialist Labor party in convention in this city today nominated Joseph F. Maloney, of Lynn, Mass., for president of the United States. But one ballot was taken, Mr. Maloney receiving the vote of 60 delegates, Val Remmel, of Pittsburg, getting 17, and W. B. Hammond, of St. Paul, 1. Mr. Maloney made a brief speech of acceptance and the convention proceeded to nominate a vice-president.

ROOSEVELT REITERATES

Irrevocable His Decision to Decline the Nomination.

Albany, N. Y., June 12.—Governor Roosevelt to-day again reiterated his former statement relative to accepting the vice presidential nomination on the Republican national ticket, which he has absolutely declined. "I have nothing to add," said the governor, "to what I have already said. My decision is irrevocable."

THRONGS GREET DEWEY AT GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 12.—A great throng greeted Admiral and Mrs. Dewey as their special train rolled into the union depot from Detroit yesterday afternoon. They alighted amid enthusiastic cheers and the thunderous welcome of an admiral's salute of seventeen guns, which boomed from a battery near at hand, and were immediately driven to the Morton house. They were under the escort of former United States Ambassador Edwin F. Uhl and former United States Consul Charles S. Hazeltine, who, with a party of leading citizens, had gone to Detroit Sunday to meet the distinguished visitors. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey retired at once to their rooms, but later went for a drive through the suburbs of the city, accompanied by Mayor Perry and Congressman William Alden Smith and their wives. Last evening they were given a reception in the city hall.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

New York, June 6.—The Democratic state convention yesterday elected these delegates at large to the national convention:

David B. Hill, Richard Croker, Edward Murphy and Augustus Van Wyck.

Alternates—Frank Campbell, Jacob Ruppert, jr., C. Morgan Sanford and James S. Hevelin.

Electors at large—Frederick Cook, of Rochester; Robert C. Titus, of Buffalo.

The platform adopted contains no reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, but a declaration that the party in the state will support the platform of the Kansas City convention.

The platform declares against war taxes in time of peace; declares for parity of gold and silver as currency; demands abolition of all customs and tariffs between Porto Rico and the United States; condemns trusts and monopolies and entangling alliances; demands just and liberal pension laws and election of United States senators by the people, and favors the nomination of William J. Bryan.

The convention gave promise of being very stormy, but ended quietly. The particular feature of the convention was the domination of affairs by ex-Senator David B. Hill. The silver men profess to be satisfied with the result.

The Democratic state committee elected Frank Campbell chairman.

New York, June 9.—Frank Campbell has been not only chairman of the Democratic state committee, but he has also represented the state on the Democratic national committee. He announces that he will not be a member of the new national committee.

The subcommittee of Tammany will wish Richard Croker to succeed him, and it is said that William J. Bryan is anxious for Mr. Croker to be a member of the committee. If Mr. Croker should accept the position, he may be placed in charge of the campaign in the east. The plan is to have eastern headquarters in this city.

There is prospect of there being some friction between David B. Hill and Richard Croker over the plan of campaign. Hill, so it is said, has not much faith in the chances of New York giving its electoral vote to Bryan. He thinks, however, that there is a good fighting chance of electing a Democratic governor.

According to his friends, he intends to conduct the state campaign on state issues.

A BRITISH VIEW.

London, June 7.—The report of the British consul at Manila, Mr. Harford, on the trade of the Philippine islands in 1899, was received at the foreign office May 17. He says the collapse of the insurrection and the re-opening of the ports restored confidence and produces great commercial activity. The continuance of prosperity, however, he added, was dependent upon circumstances, for though the ports were safe the interior of the islands was quite the contrary, and it will depend on the state of the country whether further exports are forthcoming. He explains that the immense size of the country renders the restoration of law and order a difficult task, as the influence of the leaders appears strong enough to prevent the otherwise willing natives from surrendering.

Improvements, he says, are visible in every direction in Manila, and the work of draining the filthy town ditches and stagnant pools, he asserts, may possibly entail epidemic, but its advantage to posterity is inestimable.

"The hemp and tobacco interests are likely to suffer severely for some time from the insurrection, but there is no doubt there are now golden opportunities for the employment of capital and talent in many local trades. Ice manufactories, livery stables and hotels are greatly wanted, but I much deprecate young men without capital, no matter what their education, coming in search of employment. In every department the greatest courtesy and attention is to be found from the officials.

PICKETING NOT ILLEGAL.

New York, June 6.—It is not illegal for workmen on strike to peaceably employ pickets outside a workshop. Justice James Fitzgerald, of the supreme court, decided yesterday, in handing down an order dissolving the temporary injunction granted by Justice Freedman restraining Nathan Rosenstein and other officers of cigarmakers' unions from interfering with certain cigar manufacturers. Prior to the strike the plaintiffs employed more than 2,000 hands. The injunction restrained the unions picketing the premises.

"Our law," Justice Fitzgerald holds, "recognizes the right of men and women to work or not as interests or fancy may incline them, and if any number of employes determine to strike there is nothing unlawful in their doing so.

"They must not attempt to coerce by threat, menace or intimidation either employer, co-employes or persons willing to work under the conditions which are repugnant to the strikers."

Justice Fitzgerald says he has been unable to find any adjudication in this state that picketing is illegal.

TOWN BURNED.

Duluth, Minn., June 8.—The entire business and most of the residence section of the town of Virginia on the Mesaba iron range was wiped out of existence yesterday by fire. In one hour's time fully one hundred and twenty-five buildings were reduced to ashes.

The loss is over $400,000. The insurance is believed to be not over $125,000. Fully 2,000 people are homeless and they are being cared for in school houses and churches. Many of them have gone to Eveleth, the nearest town, and are being cared for there.

COUNTERFEITER OGLE.

Columbus, O., June 12.—Washington replied to Warden Darby's inquiry as to what to do with Miles Ogle, whose term expired to-day, asking for further details. The warden is given to understand that the Cincinnati hospital will not accept him. Ogle nods assent to a proposition to go anywhere. He cannot talk or make signs except with his head. He will probably remain in the penitentiary for a few days.

SEN. PLATT WON'T RESIGN.

New York, June 12.—Senator Platt's friends having announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election in 1903, a rumor gained wide circulation that he would resign his seat before that time. Senator Platt said to a representative of the World to-day:

"If I live I will serve out my term as senator. But after 1903 I shall retire from public life and from active participation in politics."

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The adjournment of congress after a useful session, the progress toward peace in South Africa, and the rapid adjustment of prices here to a more natural level, all tended to bring nearer the day of greater activity. But the progress has not been rapid, and the yielding of prices affects many only as a reaction, cutting off part of the profits supposed to have been secured. The impression grows also that no extensive changes in business are now probable until after the Presidential election, and the possibility of trouble in China has at least as definite an influence on American affairs as any change in South Africa. The unsettled condition of labor controversies, moreover, operates strongly for the time to limit expansion of domestic business. Yet the volume of business is so large that a few months of waiting could not excite any apprehension.

It is but a few days since an eminent ironmaster overwhelmed doubts and questions by the positive declaration that any decline whatever in the price of iron this year was simply impossible. Yet anthracite No. 1 has declined $4.25 per ton, and this week the Bessemer association has reduced its price at Pittsburg $4.90 per ton and the Southern makers $2 per ton. The decline in ratio of prices of pig iron from 112.7 in January to 90.06 this week, and in the finished products from 98.05 to 80.01, does not in fact show the entire change, as the Steel and Wire company's guarantee of prices in case of further reduction respecting products not then shipped is in effect a concession. A few large contracts are reported, but the new business is so small that many works are stopping or reducing forces.

The minor metals and coke are weaker. Petroleum has again been reduced to 7.85 cents against 9.90 on April 4, and rubber to 86 cents against $1.04 in March. Silk and hemp are both lower. Wool has not declined further, but is weak and in small demand, many of the mills having inadequate orders for goods. Still more important is the fall in cotton to 8.81 against 9.87 a month ago, which is also due in part to restricted demand for goods at the advanced prices asked. The statement often made that the textile mills are running full time does not appear accurate; the production is heavy, but by no means full.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

The government crop report issued yesterday shows that much of the winter wheat area has been plowed up and notwithstanding the reduced acreage the condition has declined during the month. The figures in the report are:

Total acreage of winter wheat on June 1	24,908,000
Decrease since May 1	1,676,000
Decrease from area sown last fall	5,240,000
Condition on May 1	88.9
Condition on June 1	82.7
Average condition for ten years	80.7
Spring wheat acreage reduction	567,000
Average condition on June 1	87.3
Condition June 1, 1899	91.4

The total acreage of oats is 2 per cent over the area harvested last year and in no state having an acreage of 100,000 or upwards is there a reduction. The average condition on June 1 is 91.7 against 88.7 on June, last year.

The acreage reported for barley is six-tenths of 1 per cent greater than the area harvested last year. The condition is 86.2 compared with 91.4 last year. The average for ten years is 88.5.

Rye acreage is reduced 4.1 per cent from the area harvested last fall and the condition is 87.6 as compared with 84.5 last year. The ten years' average is 93.9.

The condition of clover cannot be determined, but there is an increase in condition in Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, and a decrease in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Indiana.

The reports as to peaches and apples are generally favorable.

REPORT ON COTTON.

Washington, June 12.—The statistician of the department of agriculture estimates the total area planted in cotton at 25,558,000 acres, an increase of 2,036,000 acres, or 8.7 per cent over the productive area of last year. He estimates the increase at 7 per cent in South Carolina and Alabama, 8 per cent in Texas and Georgia; 9 per cent in Louisiana and Tennessee, 10 per cent in North Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas; 15 per cent in Indian Territory, 18 per cent in Oklahoma; 25 per cent in Virginia and 27 per cent in Missouri. In all these states, the increase is more or less localized, being least where the production of cotton is the most dense and greatest in those regions where cotton growing has hitherto been less extensively engaged in and where physical conditions are not in all respects the most favorable to its production. In general, the increase has been restricted by the scarcity of labor, the high price of seed, the enlarged area in fall sown crops and in certain sections by exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions. Along the northern border of the cotton belt, land from which wheat has been harvested is being hurriedly planted in cotton but the amount is relatively inconsiderable and allowance has been made for it in this estimate.

The average condition of the growing crop on June 1 was 82.5, as compared with 85.7 on June 1 of last year, 89.0 at the corresponding date in 1898 and 87.1, the mean of the June averages of the last ten years. A condition of 82.5 is, with one exception, the lowest June condition in twenty years.

The condition in Texas is 71, this being the lowest June condition reported from that state in 25 years and 16 points below the ten-year average.

South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee are two points and Mississippi and Florida three points and one point respectively below their ten-year averages. On the other hand, Louisiana reports one point, North Carolina two points and Georgia and Arkansas three points above their ten-year averages.

Egyptian Cotton.

Cairo, June 9.—It is estimated that the year's cotton crop will be equivalent to 1,000,000 American bales. The cutting of the Sudd in the Nile promises to inaugurate a new era in Egyptian agriculture, as the water will hereafter be richer in fertilizing material.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., June 12.—Close—Taking the government crop report, which was construed bullishly, together with the continuation of the drought in the northwest and the increased speculative demand, wheat had the making of a very good day. The early session of the board gave promise of another quick advance in the price, but, at the close, it weakened and ran off. The close was unchanged from yesterday after July wheat had touched 79¾c. Towards the close, the northwest reported copious rains and this had the effect of sending the prices down.

The government report for June reduces the winter wheat condition 7.2 points from May, and also further reduces the winter wheat area by 1,676,000 acres. It reduces the probable winter wheat promise to 323,000,000 bushels from 372,000,000 bushels, as suggested by the May report. As expected, the report on spring wheat is comparatively light, not reflecting the drought damage, which has become apparent within the last ten days, inasmuch as the spring wheat reports were made to Washington as of June 1. The spring wheat condition is announced 87.3, and the area 18,286,000 acres, suggesting a spring wheat yield of 249,000,000 bushels. Together the report suggests a total wheat yield of 572,000,000 bushels. The oats report for June suggests a yield of 777,000,000 bushels.

All sections of the northwest reported rains this afternoon, but the critics of the grain trade state that rains will not do much good unless they are of three days' duration and then it is doubtful if the crop can be helped materially at this stage.

Crop Expert Snow says the spring wheat condition has decreased 10 points since the government reports were collected, and is dropping at the rate of a point a day. He is now in the northwest, investigating the condition, and his reports all have a gloomy appearance. Elevator men, in the last few days, have joined the others in predicting failure for the crop and point to the low stage of water in the Mississippi river as proof that there has been but little rain in the northwest. The stage of water is the lowest in years.

The sharp advance of the last few days has cleaned the short interest out of the market pretty well, and reaction is likely to follow while the longs are disposing of their holdings.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's visible makes the total decrease for the week, 1,506,000. The primary receipts were 411,000 bushel, against 871,000 last year. Clearances of wheat and flour to-day were 448,000 bu.

Corn picked up in the late session and there was considerable activity in the July future. At the close, it had sold up to 40¼c or a cent up from the opening. Receipts were large to-day, the local inspection showing 51 cars, 1 of contract grade. Oats were firm but dull. Rye was unchanged.

Clover seed did not make an advance to-day, although October sold up 2½ cents on the call. One sale was made at $5.77½, and the price broke to $5.75, where it closed. While it is a little early to talk about clover yield, the government crop report has the following to say about clover:

"The acreage and condition of clover for the country as a whole cannot be satisfactorily determined, but the changes in the principal states have been reported. As regards acreage, Michigan and Iowa report an increase of 5 per cent and Illinois of 10 per cent, while a decrease of 4 per cent is reported from Pennsylvania, of 9 per cent from Missouri, 10 per cent from Minnesota, 11 per cent from Wisconsin, 21 per cent from Ohio, and 23 per cent from Indiana. As to condition, almost all the principal states fall considerably below their ten year averages, Ohio being 32 points below, Indiana 26, Wisconsin 18, Minnesota 27, Pennsylvania 24, Illinois 5, Missouri 4 and Iowa 1 below. Michigan with 1 above is a conspicuous exception to the rule.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 40¼c; July, 40¼c; No. 4 white, 38¾c; No. 3 white, 40¾c; No. 3 yellow, 40¾c; No. 3 mixed, 38¾c; September, 40c.

Oats—Cash, 23c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25c.

Rye—Cash, 59c.

Clover seed, '98 prime, $5.65; '99 prime, $5.30; October, $5.75; No. 2, $4.40; No. 2 buck-horn, $4.50; rejected, $4.25.

At Chicago.

In excitement and volume of trade, to-day's wheat market was the peer of recent sessions. The northwest drought was still the all-absorbing consideration. This territory was reported still without adequate rains and the crop damage reports were numerous and very pessimistic. The government report too, was considered bullish but it was a minor influence. July, after opening easy ½c lower at 72¾c to 73¼c and in fifteen minutes shot up to 74⅜c. The easiness at the opening was due to profit taking and following the bulge longs again forced the price back, but the dip thus caused was followed by another rally to 74⅜c. At this point the weather bureau prediction of showers in Minnesota and the Dakotas became an influence and July declined to 73¾c. Cables were not responsive to the advance here yesterday. Local receipts were 148 cars, four of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 478 cars against 554 last week and 601 a year ago. Later, rains were reported from Dakota and Minnesota, some of them said to be quite heavy. This caused selling, under which July declined to 73@73⅛. Near the end the market recovered partially, closing firm, July ¼ over yesterday at 73½.

The corn market was strong early with wheat, but responded with great alacrity to the reaction in the big market turning decidedly easy, following the bulge. Trade was fairly large early and country offerings liberal. July opened a shade lower at 38⅝@38¾c and sold up to 39¼@39⅜c, but reacted from that to 38⅝@38¾c. Local receipts were 815 cars.

Oats were quite lost sight of in the wheat excitement. July opened unchanged at 22c, sold to 22⅜c and then reacted to 21⅞c. Local receipts were 409 cars.

The provisions market was weak. Hogs were lower at the yards, packers were sellers and the outside demand early was slack. July pork opened 12½c lower at $11.62½, and sold off to $11.45. July lard opened 5c down at $6.77½@6.80, and July ribs 5@7½c depressed at $6.77½, declining to $6.70@6.72½.

The following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
Cash	78	..	..	78	78
July	78⅝	79¾	78¼	79⅛	78½
August	78¾	79¾	77¾	78¾	78¾
September	78⅞	79½	78¼	78⅞	78⅞

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
Wheat—					
June	72¾	72¾	72	72½	72¼
July	73¼	74⅜	72¾	73½	73¼
August	73¾	75¼	73¾	74¼	74@74⅛
Corn—					
July	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜
August	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
June	38⅞	..	..	38⅞	..
Oats—					
July	22	22⅜	22	22¼	22
August	21½	22	21⅜	21⅜	21½

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
Wheat—					
September	78	79⅝	78	79⅛	78⅝
July	76⅞	78⅝	76⅞	77⅝	77⅜
Corn—					
September	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜
July	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
September	73⅝	74¾	73⅝	74	73⅝
July	72	74¼	72⅝	73¼@⅜	73¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
September	72½	73¼	72½	72⅞	71⅞
July	70⅞	72⅛	70⅞	71⅜	70⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
September	73⅝	75¼	73⅝	74¼	73⅝
July	72½	74⅛	72½	73⅜	72⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 11 Close.
Pork—					
September	$11.70	$11.75	$11.55	$11.57	$11.80
July	11.62	11.65	11.45	11.47	11.75
Lard—					
September	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.72	6.85
July	6.77	6.80	6.67	6.67	6.82
Ribs—					
September	6.75	6.77	6.69	6.70	6.85
July	6.77	6.77	6.70	6.70	6.82

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., June 12.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 14@15c; fancy creamery, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17c.

Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—8½c.

Eggs—10½c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per crate, $1.25.

Onions—New Bermuda, $1.75 per crate; Southern, bu., $1.25.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 40c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 45c.

New Potatoes—Per bu., 85@90c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.75@2.00.

New Beets—Per doz., 40c.

Asparagus—Per lb., 6c.

New Spinach—Per bu., 30c.

New York Produce.

New York, June 12.—Butter—Receipts, 17,154 packages; market firmer; creamery extras, 15½@19c; factory, 14@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 12,402 packages; market steady to firm; large white, 9½@9⅝c; large colored, 9⅝c; small white, 9⅝@9c; small colored, 8⅝@9c.

Eggs—Receipts, 14,788 packages; market steady; western loss off 13½@14c; western at mark, 10@13½c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugal 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c. Refined, steady; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.60.

Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 8½c.

Live Stock.

Detroit, June 12.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.60@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at $3.25@4.40; milch cows, active at $25@45; calves, active at $4.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs, active; prime lambs, $6.00@6.50; mixed, $4.00@5.00; culls, $2.50@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.20@5.25; Yorkers, $5.15@5.20; pigs, $5.05@5.10; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, June 12.—Cattle—Receipts 3,200 including 700 Texans; market generally about steady; good to prime steers, $5.25@5.90; poor to medium, $4.60@5.15; stockers and feeders, feeders steady; stockers 15@25c lower, at $2.60@5.10; cows, $3.10@4.75; heifers, $3.25@5.20; canners, $2.40@3.00; bulls, $3.00@4.50; calves, $5.00@6.85; Texas fed steers, $4.75@5.35; Texas grass steers, $4.00@4.50; Texas bulls, $3.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 25,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 33,000; left over, 2,421; market opened nearly steady, closing 5@7½c lower; top, one car, $5.25; mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.20; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.22½; rough heavy, $4.85@5.05; light, $5.00@5.17½; bulk of sales, $5.12½@5.15.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle none; feeling firm. Hogs—10 cars; market steady; pigs, $5.30@5.35; Yorkers, $5.35@5.37½; mediums, $5.40; heavy, $5.40@5.45. Sheep none on sale; feeling steady.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., June 12.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade). Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market weak and averaging shade lower than yesterday; mediums and Yorkers generally $5.25; pigs, $5.15; stags and roughs, $4.25@4.75; closing weak.

FINANCIAL.

New York, June 12.—Wall St.—London sent higher prices for Americans this morning, and there was a general response at the opening here all along the line. The demand was not large and gains were small.

The opening rise in prices was not maintained, and the market yielded on a small volume of dealings. Steel stocks were very irregular, Tennessee Coal falling 1¾, while Republic Steel advanced 1. Third Avenue lost 2½ and Wheeling, Lake Erie 1st pfd. jumped 2⅝. For the most part the market hung nearly stagnant at about last night's level.

Prices hardened in the second hour, but so slightly as to have little significance. St. Paul got up to 114 and Tennessee Coal recovered a point. A majority of stocks did not move at all. Dealings in bonds were small and prices lower.

Money on call nominally at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅜@4.87½ for demand and at $4.84⅞@4.85 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½@4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.84@4.84¼. Silver certificates, 60@61c. Bar silver, 60c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tobacco Co	90*	91	90½	91
Am. Steel Wire	74¾	74¾	73¾	73⅞
Am. Steel Wire com	34	34¼	33¾	34
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	114⅞	115⅞	114¼	115⅛
Atchison	25¼	25⅜	25	25¼
Atchison pfd	71¼	71⅝	71	71⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	76⅝	77⅛	76⅝	77
Brook. Rap. Trans.	69	69⅜	67¾	69
Burlington	127	127½	126⅜	127¼
Conti. Tob. Co.	23⅝	24	23⅝	24
Col. Fuel	33	33	32	32
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	57⅞	....	57⅞	57⅞
Federal Steel	32	32½	31¾	31¾
Fe. Steel, pfd	66	....	65½	....
Gen. Electric	133	134	133	134
Hocking	25¼	25⅜	24½	25
Louis. & Nash	77¼	77⅜	77⅛	77¼
Leather	9¼	....	8⅞	9
Leather, pfd	68	....	....	....
Manhattan	89⅝	89¾	89	89¾
Missouri Pacific	52	52¾	51¼	52¼
North. Pacific	57¼	....	56½	57⅛
North. Pacific pfd.	73⅝	73¾	73½	73⅝
New York Central	128¼	128⅝	128½	128⅝
N. & W., common	33¼	....	32¾	33¼
Pennsylvania	128⅝	129¼	128⅝	129
Pacific Mail	26	26⅝	26	26⅝
People's Gas	99⅛	99½	98⅞	98⅞
Reading 1st pfd	58½	..	58	58¼
Rock Island	106	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
Rep. S. & I. C.	11	12	10⅝	11
So. Ry. pfd	53	53¼	52½	52¾
St. Paul	114	114⅝	113⅝	114
Southern Pac.	33	33¼	32⅞	33
Tenn. C. & I.	68	68	66¾	67
Union Pacific	53¼	53⅝	52⅞	53¼
Union Pacific pfd	73¾	73⅝	73	73½
Wabash pfd	19½	19½	19⅛	19¼

Government Bonds.

New York, June 12.—Government bonds easy.

U. S. ref. 2's when issued, registered	102
U. S. 2's coupon	102½
U. S. 2's registered	101
U. S. 3's registered	108
U. S. 3's coupon	109
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134¾
U. S. 4's coupon	134¾
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114¼
U. S. 4's coupon	115¼
U. S. 5's registered	113
U. S. 5's coupon	113

COTTON.

New York, June 12.—The market for cotton futures opened steady at a decline of 1 to 6 points, latter in sympathy with irregularity abroad and following generally encouraging weather and crop information from the south.

On the opening call Europe and influential southern interests sold the near-by options which exhibited relatively greater declines than the later months. There was little or no sign of concerted bear speculation and soon after the call the market began to stiffen on light profit taking by room and outside shorts. Whereas July sank to $8.56 and August to $8.18 on the early decline, by 11 o'clock the former option had rallied to $8.64 and the latter to $8.24 on scattering demand and absence of selling pressure of note. Not a few operators appeared to be quietly winding up minor accounts pending the appearance of some radically new factors upon which to form fresh conclusions. The weather bulletin portrayed forcing temperature from the Atlantic coast to western Texas and scattering rains only in the belt. The crop dispatches were conflicting in some respects, but in the main indicated rapidly improving conditions over the greater part of the cotton country.

Cotton futures opened steady at the decline; June, $8.50; July, $8.59; August, $8.19; September, $7.80; October, $7.62; November, $7.49; December, $7.49; January, $7.50; February, $7.52; March, $7.55; April, $5.57; May, $7.58.

WOOL MARKET.

Ohio.

XX, etc.	[illegible]
X	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]
Fine unwashed	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Coarse combing	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]

New York, Michigan and Wisconsin WASHED.

X and XX	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Coarse combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]

Missouri, Illinois and Iowa UNWASHED.

Fine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Common combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
Coarse clothing	[illegible]

Indiana and Kentucky.

⅜ combing	[illegible]
¼ combing	[illegible]
Common combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
Medium short combing	[illegible]
⅜ clothing	[illegible]
¼ clothing	[illegible]
Low clothing	[illegible]
Georgia and Southern	[illegible]

Texas.

Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine med. spring, 6 to 8 m	[illegible]
Medium spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Medium, fall	[illegible]

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, June 12.—The leaf tobacco market has been very active, with higher prices on all grades. Offerings have been of better quality and in sound condition.

The highest prices received have been $16 per hundred for burley and $10.25 for dark. The proportion of choice leaf has been large. Low grade burleys have been very strong, many new buyers and the old manufacturers competing actively.

The dark tobacco market is in the best condition it has been for a year, with a very strong demand from both exporters and the domestic cigar trade.

Heavy rains, which fell last week and this, have enabled the planters to put out a full acreage. In some counties the storms were so heavy that fully 25 per cent was destroyed, and it is likely ground will have to be planted in corn, reducing the acreage to some extent.

Oil Market.

Tiona	[illegible]
Scio	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Corning	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]
North Lima	[illegible]
South Lima	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]